

CARDINAL LA FONTAINE



Petro, Cardinal La Fontaine, patriarch of Venice, who may be elected pope as successor to Benedict XV.

HITS TAX FOR BONUS

Congressman Frear in Fight on Sales Levy Proposition.

Declares It Would Be Too Heavy a Burden on Public—Backed by Democrats.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Notice was served on Republican leaders of the house by Representative Frear of Wisconsin, a Republican member of the ways and means committee, that he would fight any attempt to authorize a sales tax as a means of raising revenue for a soldiers' bonus.

Coincident with the announcement by Mr. Frear of his stand, Representative Garner of Texas, a Democratic member of the same committee, which was instructed by Republican house members in caucus Thursday night to begin framing bonus legislation, issued a statement proposing a straight appropriation for a bonus, such appropriation to be paid out of the interest received by the government on the allied debt.

Representative Frear predicted that a "whole lot of members" would lose their seats in congress if they voted for a sales tax and declared that it would entail too heavy a burden on the public. Mr. Frear said he favored a soldier bonus, but thought revenue for it could be provided in "other ways." He also declared he understood Democratic members of the house, while a unit in favor of a bonus, also were a unit in opposition to a sales tax.

Representative Garner said his proposal was put forth as a basis for support by Democrats and "insurgent Republicans," and it would obviate the necessity of a sales tax to meet bonus payments.

"If at any time the amount of interest on the foreign debt is not sufficient to meet the appropriation," said Mr. Garner, "the secretary of the treasury would be authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness."

STRENGTH OF NAVY TO STAND

President Harding Against Cut in Present Personnel to 50,000 Men.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Suggestions that the United States navy be cut to a personnel of 50,000 are not looked upon favorably by the administration. It was stated officially at the White House. No substantial reductions from the present establishment are anticipated it was said.

Prohibition Agents Named.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Appointment of federal prohibition officials in various states was announced by Commissioner Haynes. Among the appointees is Roy C. Goodwin of Felicity, O., general prohibition agent for Ohio.

MEXICANS SCOFF WAR RUMOR

Too Ridiculous to Deny, Says High Official of Guatemala Troubles.

Mexico City, Jan. 30.—Rumors of war between Mexico and Guatemala are described by a high Mexican official as "too ridiculous to deny." Semi-official sources were positive in denying the reports. Luis Caballero, Mexican minister to Guatemala, requested a leave of absence several months ago, and it is stated that if he decides to return to Mexico at this time it will be for that reason, and not because of any strained relations between the two countries. Neither President Obregon nor Gen. Francisco Serrano, acting minister of war, could be reached for an official government statement on the rumors.

HARDING PROBES BANKERS' USURY

President Investigates Reports of High Interest for Federal Funds.

UNCOVERS FINANCIAL SCANDAL

Secretary of Interior Fall Tells Cabinet Members Millions of Government Money Reloaned at Usurious Rates.

Washington, Jan. 30.—A financial scandal of nation-wide importance was unearthed at a cabinet meeting. President Harding was informed by Secretary of the Interior Fall that millions in government money are being reloaned by private bankers in the West and Southwest to farmers and live stock raisers at usurious rates.

Secretary Fall, who has just returned from a two months' trip through the West, cited instances of abuses which astonished the President and the cabinet.

It was shown that funds of the War Finance corporation loaned to banks for the use of farmers and stock raisers in the present agricultural emergency at 5 1/2 and 6 per cent were reloaned as high as 12 per cent. In addition, many of these banks are alleged to have charged an extra commission on these loans.

"The government is not going to tolerate usury," President Harding is reported to have said.

Meyer Called into Conference.

The President called into conference Eugene Meyer, Jr., chairman of the War Finance corporation. Mr. Meyer stated that if conditions as reported by Secretary Fall exist the banks concerned were violating both the letter and the spirit of the law.

Both Meyer and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon told the President that practically all of the government money is being loaned at 5 1/2 per cent and they denounced the practices revealed by Secretary Fall as unlawful.

The legal requirements, Mr. Meyer informed the President, are that when banks reloan government funds they shall not charge more than 2 per cent additional. The banks also agree to charge no commission for reloans. This agreement is alleged by Secretary Fall to be widely violated. In some instances stock growers had been charged as high as 5 per cent for a six-month loan of government money.

Mr. Meyer stated that the 2 per cent allowed to private bankers was more than ample to cover the cost of their investigators and their risk with profit. This would mean that the total interest rate on the loan should not exceed 7 1/2 per cent.

President Harding asked Mr. Meyer directly if all interest charges of more than 7 1/2 per cent were not usury? "Ordinarily that is so," was Meyer's reply.

Expects Newspapers to Help.

President Harding told the newspaper correspondents that he relied upon the American press to help terminate this evil, broadcasting the facts to stock growers and farmers that if they are charged more than 7 1/2 per cent interest for government money they are being defrauded.

Withdrawal of government funds from the offending banks will be the first step taken by the administration to check the rapacity of the bankers concerned. In addition, it is expected that the government will permit the institution of suits to recover overcharge of interest. Treasury agents will be instructed immediately to investigate the situation and make reports of misuse of government funds by the private banks.

President Harding, it is understood, has instructed both Secretary Mellon and Mr. Meyer that the evil must be removed at the earliest possible moment.

GERMANY PLEADS FOR RELIEF

New Note to Allied Reparations Commission Says Country Needs "Breathing Spell" in Matter of Indemnity.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The keynote of the German note to the allied reparations commission which has been dispatched is that Germany needs a "breathing spell" in the matter of indemnity. It was revealed in authoritative circles.

Germany, the note said, has been living from hand to mouth. The Berlin government expressed belief that the partial moratorium granted during the supreme council meeting at Cannes is only the first step towards a final solution of the whole indemnity problem. The note contends that Germany's credit must be restored, otherwise the reparations problem cannot be solved at all. The German government asked for a reduction of the costs of maintaining the British, French, Belgian and American armies of occupation on German soil. Germany's second payment under the terms of the partial moratorium has just been made. The conditions are that a similar payment must be made every ten days until a definite and final agreement is reached.



1. New Curtiss torpedo bomber plane being tested by U. S. Navy. 2. Daughters of the Confederacy laying wreath on statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the capitol at Washington on Lee's birthday. 3. Governor Evans of American Samoa and the high chief of Manna on the occasion of the governor's annual visit to the Manna group.

RURAL COUNSEL FORMED
Plans Made at Saturday Lunch for Cooperative Community Development for Southern Madison

A luncheon and meeting was held at Boone Tavern, Saturday, January 28, which will, without doubt, have an important bearing upon community development in Southern Madison county.

Representatives were present from seven important communities within reach of Berea. They were, John Anderson, Big Hill; A. B. Strong, Scaffold Cane; I. B. Chestnut, Silver Creek; H. O. Lamb, Wallacetown; Mrs. M. A. Moody, Hickory Plains; John McWilliams, Whites Station, and George Moody, Kingston. These were in conference with Robert F. Spence, county agent, Everett Dix, community development, and Helen Kersey, recreation. The group organized themselves into a counsel for community development. A committee for Junior Agricultural Clubs was appointed and confirmed as follows: A. B. Strong, Chairman. Mrs. M. A. Moody and Mrs. R. C. Coomer.

They will have more or less regular meetings from time to time for the purpose of considering the needs of our rural sections and for promoting plans for their development.

An important movement now going forward is a series of community meetings being held in all of the places mentioned, with the exception of Hickory Plains, and one other place, Bobtown. Each of these points is to have four meetings. One each month during January, February, March and April.

Following these meetings which are intended to be entertaining, instructional and neighborly, it is intended to put into operation projects for general improvement and definite achievement along certain lines. Each community will undertake and accomplish one or more definite things in agriculture, health, sanitation, school and home equipment, community, community organizations, church and Sunday-school work, or such projects as they decide are most needed in their respective communities.

The January meetings have already been held and results have been very satisfactory. Enthusiasm and determination to accomplish something have been in evidence at each meeting place. All forward steps and decisions as to what is to be done are made by the people of the local communities.

The workers in Berea consider themselves only as helpers as being present only to carry out the desires of these people who have become aroused to the importance of bettering community conditions.

The various movements in community development augurs well for the future of Rural Southern Madison County.

SHERIFF DEATHERAGE ON THE TRAIL OF THE "MOONSHINER"

Sheriff Deatherage and his crew destroyed what is thought to be the biggest moonshine still ever operated in Madison county, in the Bearwallow section, Friday night, January 27th. Thirty-two barrels of mash were overturned, the still was destroyed, and a copper worm 17 feet long was taken to Richmond.

Three prisoners were taken as they came out of the still house. They gave their names as George Sparks, Burt Lunsford and a young man named Coyle. They were lodged in jail at Richmond for examining trial.

CHIEF OF POLICE SHOT TO DEATH IN IRVINE

Charles Gurley, chief of police at Irvine, Ky., was shot to death on Sunday evening by a man whose name is thought to be Harris Daniels. Since the shooting took place there have been several conflicting reports as to the causes which led to the tragedy.

It appears that Daniels had been arrested by Gurley and taken to the police station and there got the upper hand of his captor and killed him. Gurley had a reputation of being a daring man and one whom the moonshiners feared. It is said that his life had been threatened several times before.

FIRST KENTUCKY VICTIM HOME

The body of Daniel Carroll Cox, 21 years old, the first Kentucky soldier to die on foreign soil during the World War, was brought to Eminence, Ky., Saturday, January 23, from Saint Nazaire, France. He died there of complications arising from influenza March 1, 1918. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the Eminence Christian Church.

BRITISH TO OPPOSE GEN. WU

Marines Ready to Land at Hankow, China, to Guard Salt Administration Office.

Peking, China, Jan. 30.—British marines are being held in readiness to land at Hankow to protect the salt administration office against seizure by the forces of Gen. Wu Pei-fu, who are said to be under orders to occupy it.

(Hankow is a treaty port in the province of Hupeh. General Wu is Inspector general of that province and was reported in a Peking dispatch on January 22 to have seized the salt revenues there.)

Daily Short Story.
Once there was a pretty girl. But she was poor. She couldn't afford to buy a drug-store complexion. She had to cultivate a natural one. Whereat a nice drug clerk fell in love with her. So they were married and she had free soda water the rest of her life.

MICKIE SAYS

STOP! THINK! LISSEN!
MANN'S 'TA' MAN WHOLL FIGHT AT 'TA' DROP O' 'TA' HAT PER HIS OLE HOME TOWN—AN' YET WONY TAKE HIS HOME TOWN NEWSPAPER! ARE YOU THAT KIND OF A GUY?



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Election of New Pope Affected by the Jealousies of the Nations of Europe.

PRO-GERMAN MAY BE NAMED

America's Attitude Toward the Genoa Conference—Shantung Question Near Settlement in Washington—Secretary Wallace's Agricultural Confab Develops Much Friction.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ALL Europe and in a lesser degree all America is interested in the selection of a pope to succeed Benedict XV. The sacred college has been summoned to meet on February 2 for this purpose and the cardinals are all hurrying to Rome. Those from the United States and Canada cannot reach the Eternal city in time for the opening of the conclave unless it is postponed, and may be too late even to participate in the election. This, however, is unlikely, since the campaign, if one may so term it, is becoming so complicated that the choice of a pope may be delayed. According to Italian correspondents, the main issue is again what is called the Roman question—the question of relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The Italian cardinals, who are in the majority in the sacred college, are divided into two camps on this matter, some supporting the policies of Pius X who favored a strong church independent of the Italian states, and some standing for Benedict's measures of rapprochement with the Italian government, leading up to final reconciliation. In the former group the leading candidates are Cardinals Boggiani, Merry del Val and Laurenti; in the latter, Cardinals Gasparri, Maffi, Ratti and Vanutelli. Cardinal La Fontaine of Venice had been classed with the Pius group, but it is said Pope Benedict's dying wish was that he be elected. The Italian government is supporting the candidacy of Maffi because of his strong nationalistic tendencies.

Though it is believed Cardinal Mercier, the hero of Belgium, will receive a large vote on the first ballot, it is generally conceded that no non-Italian can be elected. However, foreign nations are concerning themselves greatly in the affair and the international jealousies and suspicions generated by the World War are playing an important part. France does not desire that relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal shall be restored, fearing she would lose the advantage she now holds as the strongest Catholic power. Belgium and Poland will vote as does France. Some of the Italian cardinals were quite sympathetic toward the central powers during the war and there was a rumor that they might combine with those from certain other countries to elect a pro-German.

After lying in state four days, during which time it was viewed by many thousands of mourners, the body of Pope Benedict was carried on Thursday into the choir chapel of St. Peter's church where the last rites were performed. Placed in a triple casket of pine, lead and walnut, the remains were then interred in a crypt of the lower church, a part of the old basilica which dates from the fifth century. The official recognition of the pope's death ordered by the Italian government has been especially pleasing to the Catholic church. Flags on all government offices were half staffed.

(Continued on page 3)

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The funeral of Pope Benedict has been held and now the question of a successor is engaging attention. The Cardinals are to meet early in February in the Vatican for that purpose. It is expected that fifty-two will be present to take part. It is customary in an election to wall the Cardinals in and provide plain sleeping accommodations and food until the election is decided. When a decision is reached, the ballots are put in the fireplace and the thin column of smoke from the chimney is the signal to those outside that a result has been reached. There is generally a good deal of electioneering for the position among the different factions in the church and the different nationalities. The choice usually falls to an Italian, altho notable churchmen from other nations have been chosen. Among other names mentioned is that of Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, the stalwart ecclesiastic, whom no one among the enemy dared injure in the recent war.

The death of Viscount James Bryce is an event of international interest. He was eighty-three years old. Altho born in Belfast, Ireland, his career was mainly connected with England. He prepared himself for the profession of the law, and at one time held a professorship of civil law in Oxford University. In politics he was a liberal. His well known book, "The American Commonwealth," was the result of his travel in the United States and conversations with Americans in all walks of life. He was greatly surprised at the popularity of the book in this country, as it had been intended for English readers who did not know much about the United States. Mr. Bryce served with much credit as English ambassador to our country at a critical time during the recent war. He served his country also as chairman of a commission to examine into cases of cruel treatment of non-combatants in the recent war, and the report of the commission is an authority on the subject.

It is expected that the Washington Conference will close early in February. They are bringing the work rapidly to a close. According to latest reports an agreement has been reached between China and Japan on the Shantung problem. It is in the nature of a compromise and is not likely to satisfy either of the home countries. The question finally hinged on the disposal of the railroad which runs along the peninsula. By the settlement China agrees to buy it, the payment to be made in treasury notes running fifteen years. Japan is to have some connection with the running of the road under Chinese officials. The settlement is largely due to influences of President Harding and Sir Arthur Balfour of England. The Chinese delegates to the conference realize that the plan will meet opposition, but they consider it the best that can be made and prefer to accept it rather than let the matter continue unsettled.

The proposed conference at Genoa is a subject of much discussion. The United States is invited to attend, but the President let it become understood that our country would not be represented. The disappointment in Europe was so great that he has decided to reconsider the matter. Careful students of current events believe that the conference would be of little value in bringing about an economic reconstruction of Europe unless there is a full opportunity to thoroughly discuss the matter of reparations, the great indebtedness of the nations and the conditions in Russia. France does not seem to wish the reparations to be taken up, and there is opposition to other subjects. None of them could be fully discussed without the aid of the United States. Col. Harvey is in Paris, and it is believed his mission pertains to this conference.

Mr. Collins, the President of Ireland, and Sir James Craig, the Prime Minister of Ulster, have had a conference and have taken steps which look toward a more harmonious condition in Ireland. They have practically decided on the boundary between the two sections and also to remove the boycott which has existed for some time. Ulster desires to make a

(Continued on Page Eight)

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughroe
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Don't Wish for Lots of Business; Have It!



Fig Leaves or Garments?

By REV. GEORGE E. GUILLE
Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—"And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons." "Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins and clothed them."—Gen. 3: 7, 21.

Behold man's first great discovery of time! What a glorious achievement in his dearly bought knowledge!

He has believed Satan's lie, promising him knowledge—"Ye shall not surely die; ye shall be as God, knowing"—and this is what it has brought him, nakedness! Lost, now, that glorious likeness of God's image in which he was created, as sung the psalmist, "Thou coverest him with light as with a garment." "Naked!" See him, in the very shame of it, betaking himself to the trees of the garden. "I was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself."

Ah, sin has brought shame to all the race. Naked still, O soul! This the sad heritage of sin bequeathed to you and me by that fallen first man—moral nakedness. With all our boasted discoveries through the centuries since, with all our progress in science and art, with all our vaunted culture, still naked. Yea, "All things are naked and open unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do." Oh, let me hide, then, from those holy eyes. But where? Yea, "Whither shall I flee from Thy presence?"

"Lo, this only have I found," declared the wise man of old, "that God hath made upright; but they have sought out many inventions." And it was the painful realization of no "hiding place" that led to the first invention—a fig leaf apron. Adam will restore with his own labor the terrible damage done by sin. And from that sad day to this, the making of fig leaf aprons has been the universal occupation: the vain attempt to patch the ruin that sin has wrought; endeavoring by religiousness, by fleshly piety, by good works, by anything and everything, to adorn the flesh for God; seeking by the work of his own hands

to cover his nakedness from the "all-seeing eye" and by his own efforts at self-improvement and self-righteousness to fit himself for the presence of God and make himself worthy of eternal life.

But, "Not by the works of righteousness which we have done, but by His mercy," for "By deeds of law shall no flesh be justified," for it is "Not of works, lest any man should boast," but "By grace are ye saved through faith."

See how Adam's miserable invention is displaced by the divine provision. The Creator, in grace, has come into the scene of sin to be a Savior, and in the very sentence of judgment pronounced upon the daring originator of sin, has preached the glad tidings of a coming Redeemer: "It shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise his heel." Judgment must precede glory. The judgment stroke must fall, and sin's penalty be met before grace can flow in forgiveness to men.

And now, in holy symbolism, God makes vivid His great salvation. No self-righteousness for Him, no works of fallen nature, no apron of fig leaves, but a garment—a garment that clothes completely from front to back and from head to foot. Gone are the fig leaves! Hidden the nakedness! O soul, this is for thee! A garment of God's own design and making. Nothing else can meet His righteous demands. He must provide it. You have not the material. He must make it. You do not know now.

Will He be satisfied with what His hands have wrought? Yea and amen! The only acceptable dress He knows, and the most beautiful. And I? "I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, for He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation."

But do not overlook the source from which those garments are derived. They had their origin in death. Blood is their price; their color, a death-stain! Those animals must die and their blood be shed to provide this naked sinner with raiment. It is the first emergence in Scripture of the great truth of vicarious atonement, of substitutionary sacrifice—a shadow of the cross falling upon that distant day.

As I come, a naked sinner, with nothing but my sin to commend me, to Jesus' cross where He hangs in shame for me, and, bowing my head to own the righteous penalty borne for me by Him, and that my sins have nailed Him there, I leave it with His raiment upon me, and I "give thanks unto the Father which hath made me meet to be a partaker of the saints in light"—not that paradise of earth which Adam lost, but the heavenly one.

NEWS REVIEW
(Continued from Page One)

AT THIS writing the United States government has not as yet announced its decision relative to participation in the conference at Genoa. President Harding was in consultation with Secretary of State Hughes, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Senator Brandegee, Elihu Root and others, and it was reported he had about made up his mind to send his regrets. The administration is not satisfied with the present policies of some European governments which are asking its help in the reconstruction of Europe and believes they should mend their ways. Four cardinal principles which it holds they should adopt, according to information from Washington, are: First, reduction of their excessive military establishments; second, balancing of national budgets, levying of adequate taxes, recognition of financial engagements; third, stopping the practice of issuing enormous amounts of paper money; fourth, recognition that the economic recovery of Europe is related to economic rehabilitation of Germany, which involves a just and speedy settlement of the reparations problem.

The premiers who agreed to invite the soviet government of Russia to take part in the conference at Genoa may repent their action if Lenin and his crowd carry out the plan announced in Moscow. It is said they will present enormous claims against the allied governments and the United States through the repeated attempts to overthrow the soviet regime and against Finland because it is alleged to have supported the revolt in Karelia. These claims would far more than offset the old Russian debts owed to other nations, recognition of which has been one of the chief demands made on the soviet government.

PREMIER POINCARÉ still insists that German reparations shall not be discussed at all at Genoa, but he is trying to come to an amicable arrangement with Lloyd George concerning an alliance. His plan is that the duration of the alliance shall be unlimited instead of ten years; that it be reciprocal; that the term "German aggression" include attack on the allies in the neutral or occupied zones of the Rhineland; that there be immediate discussion if there is menace on Germany's eastern frontier, and that there be permanent contact between the French and British general staffs. It was said Lloyd George probably would accept all but the third and fourth of these suggestions. The fourth would amount to a guarantee for Poland. In asking that the dura-

tion of the alliance be unlimited, France explains that Germany will not be recovered sufficiently to attack within ten years. Presumably she also takes into consideration the fact that the plebiscite in the Sarre valley will not take place until 1934.

UNLESS Peking is unexpectedly stubborn, the Shantung question should be settled very shortly, enabling the arms conference to adjourn sine die. Through the efforts of Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour a compromise plan was arranged last week and cabled to Tokyo and Peking for acceptance. Under this proposal Japan gives up her demand that the railway be paid for through a loan by Japanese bankers, and in return China agrees to the retention of a Japanese traffic manager and accountant during the period of payment. The road is to be purchased by China with treasury notes payable at option five to fifteen years hence. Japan's acceptance of this plan was believed certain, and President Harding himself appealed to Minister Sze to induce Peking to approve of the agreement.

The committee on far eastern affairs concluded its consideration of the Siberian question, and Japan is left upon her honor to remove her troops from that country as soon as the re-establishment of political stability makes it safe to do so. Through Baron Shidehara she gave a virtual pledge to do this, and it was recorded in the minutes of the meeting. After fully explaining the present retention of Japanese troops in Siberia, the baron concluded:

"Nothing is further from the thought of the Japanese government than to take advantage of the present helpless condition of Russia to prosecute selfish designs."

"The military occupation of the Russian province of Sakhalin is only a temporary measure."

In conclusion, the Japanese delegation is authorized to declare that it is the fixed and settled policy of Japan to respect the territorial integrity of Russia, and to observe the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of that country."

The gentlemen from the Chita government must perforce be content with this, and it may be said that there is no apparent reason to doubt the good faith of Japan in the matter.

The four powers signatory to the Pacific treaty have agreed to an exchange of notes defining the treaty as not applicable to the mainland of Japan. Whether this includes the Bonin and Loochoo islands, as Japan wishes, is not yet known.

All three of the chief parties in the Japanese diet, which opened last week, are on record as approving the results of the Washington conference.

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Rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$25 per week; \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. The rates for patients cared for in the wards \$1.50 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

THREE hundred delegates to the agricultural conference called by Secretary Wallace were in session in Washington, and considerable friction developed during their deliberations. The farmers bluntly set forth their woes, and President Harding and Mr. Wallace let them know that the conclusions reached by the conference would form the basis for a drive by the administration to obtain for them relief measures from congress. Not only temporary relief will be asked, but measures that shall so stabilize agriculture that there will be greater remuneration for the farmer and lower prices for the consumer. Before the conference had been in session two days insurgency made its appearance. Some delegates declared the purpose of those responsible for the meeting was the destruction of the agricultural bloc in congress. Making the same charge, the Farmers' National council started a conference of its own on Friday.

PRESIDENT HARDING has given hearty approval to the St. Lawrence waterway project, and under his direction Secretary of State Hughes already is negotiating with the government of Great Britain for a treaty under which the United States and Canada can undertake the project jointly. The report of the international joint commission, which was made to the house, caused a sharp parliamentary fight. Several committees claimed jurisdiction over it, but Speaker Gillett ordered it referred to the interstate and foreign commerce committee, and later the ways and means committee was given joint consideration of it. Opponents of the project, mostly from Atlantic coast states, made a futile effort to have the report turned over to the rivers and harbors committee, which is counted as hostile to the project. Probably there will be no legislation.

necessary treaties are negotiated.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON told the house ways and means committee that additional taxation to yield \$850,000,000 in the next two years would be necessary to make the initial payments of the proposed \$3,200,000,000 cash bonus to former service men. He also condemned as futile, unwise and imprudent the plan of Chairman Fordney to finance the bonus from the sale of the refunded foreign war debts. All payments of principal and interest on those debts, he said, should go toward retirement of Liberty bonds and payment of interest on them. Notwithstanding Mr. Mellon's warning, the majority leaders in congress decided that a bonus bill should originate in the house and be pressed to passage at once. Fordney still clings to his foreign debt plan, but Mellon's talk led to a revival of the proposed sales tax.

CHILE is not very enthusiastic over the meeting in Washington with Peru to settle their differences. She accepted the invitation but now says she will not take part if Bolivia is allowed to be represented. The leading Chilean newspaper says it must be stipulated that negotiations shall not alter the terms of the Ancon treaty. The appointment of the Chilean representative has been deferred by the cabinet.

MENTION should be made of the death of Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador to Washington. He was an eminent man of letters and publicist and was so warm an admirer of the United States that he was sometimes called an "English Yankee." His work entitled "The American Commonwealth" has been a textbook in the schools of this country for many years.

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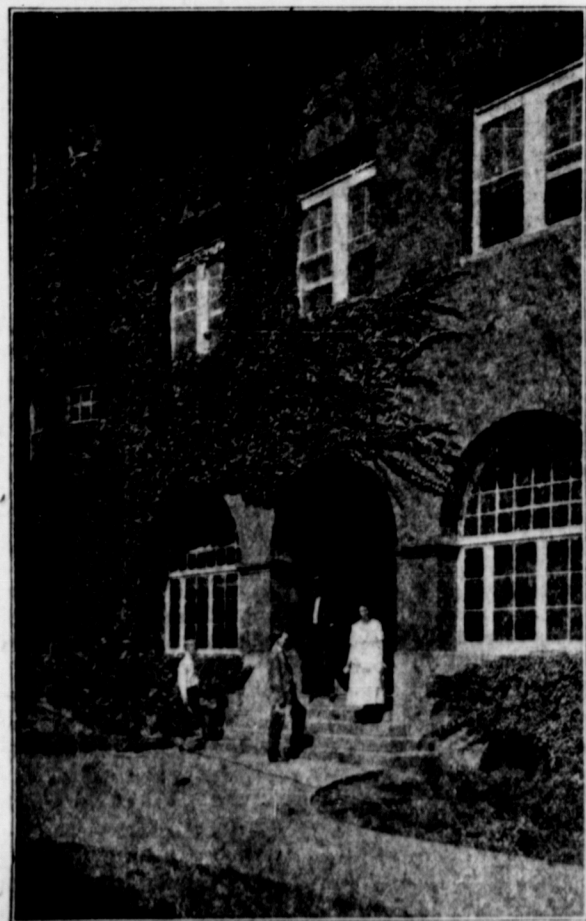
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MADISON COUNTY

Bobtown

(Too late for publication last week)

Bobtown, Jan. 23.—We are having some very cold weather at present.—Brother Parker of Berea preached a very interesting sermon at the school house Sunday.—Miss Leorada Creekmore spent Friday night with Ethel Burns.—George Bishop and wife of Coyle spent Saturday night with Fayette Jackson and wife.—Miss Agnes Lawson, who is going to school at Berea, was with home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Nell Gay spent Sunday with Leorada Creekmore.—Jim Neely, who has been on the sick list, is improving.—Mrs. Mat Baker of Big Hill spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Joe Creekmore.—Miss Lee Senda Hays took dinner with Mrs. Isaac Burns Saturday.—A Mr. Hart of Berea will organize a Sunday-school at Bobtown, January 29, at 2:00 p. m. Everybody come and let's have a good school again at this place.—Miss Juan Jackson and Etta Burns spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Ethel and Rachel Wilson.—Mrs. Asa Parks is still on the sick list.—Little Robert Bengie, who has been visiting his grand parents at Hugh, has come home.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burns, Coleman Kindred and Fayette Jackson spent Monday with E. P. Bengie and wife.

Slate Lick

Slate Lick, Jan. 29.—We are having some real winter weather without much snow.—There is a good deal of sickness over the country, something like lagrippe.—Abe Williams has moved from Joe Williams' place in the house with his son, Claude.—Mrs. Nannie Pennington sent his grandson, Wayne Robinson, to his father last week, who lives in Springfield, Ill.—Sunday-school still goes on with very good attendance in spite of bad roads.—Brother Hudson preached for us last Sunday, taking for his text, "A time for all things." He certainly did tell us what to do with our time. Thank you, Brother Hudson. Come again.—Mrs. Ponder attended the supper at Baptist Church at Berea, Friday night, and reports a good time.—W. D. Parks is on the sick list.—Mrs. Thera Rutherford is also sick at her sister's, Mrs. W. D. Parks', at this writing.—June Fowler attended the Masonic Lodge at Berea last Saturday night week.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Smith are all smiles over the arrival of a 11-pound boy, who arrived at their home January 17. His name is William David, of course.—Mrs. Sid Lakes of Berea called on Mrs. Parks Sunday afternoon.

Christmas Ridge

Christmas Ridge, Jan. 30.—Several from this place attended meeting at Silver Creek last Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. Cornett spent Saturday night at Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bratcher's.—Abb Rose of this place has his sawmill and corn crusher in good running order at this writing, and would like to have some orders for some lumber.—Harry Hazelwood is all smiles over the arrival of a little girl named Mildred.—Miss Bessie Neely has been visiting with her uncle, Jeff Neely, a few days.—Jack Kelley of Blue Lick spent Friday with his cousin, C. M. Bratcher.—Little Miss Dorothy McQueen spent a week with her cousin, Luther Carrier.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Jan. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Brown, Jr., were made exceedingly happy by the birth of a big boy in their home Sunday, January 29th.—Mrs. Hannah Shockley is still confined to her bed with something like asthma.—Little E. F. Ogg, Jr., is sick at this writing.—Mrs. B. Mullons, who has been sick, is much improved and has come back home.—Joe King took his tobacco that he raised in 1920 to Richmond and reports that he sold it off his wagon.—Todd Moore, who has been sick, is better.—The Lone Star Workers Agricultural Club is going to meet today at 2:00 p. m. at Todd School-

house. The members are expecting Robert F. Spence and Mr. Felton down.—Mrs. W. A. Ogg is sick with side pleurisy.

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Jan. 30.—John Allen has sold twenty acres of his farm, including improvements, for the sum of \$3,000, known as the Chas Blythe farm, and moved to Berea.—William Baker is erecting a new dwelling on the Wallaceon pike.—Dan Botkins and wife visited relatives here Sunday.—R. M. Baker and wife of Whites Station spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Guinn.—Oscar Huff of West Union spent Saturday night with his uncle, Granville Isaacs.—Mrs. Eva Baker and children spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Botkins.—Cam Bowlin was visiting Jim Henry VanWinkle, Sunday.—George Grant of Berea was visiting at the home of his uncle, George Huff, Sunday.—James Shelton has been remodeling his dwelling by adding another story.—Bill Hornsby and wife have gone to Cincinnati, O., where he has employment.—Mrs. Haggard Grant spent last week with Mrs. John Million, who is not expected to live long.

Panola

Panola, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Nan Tucker, Mrs. Joan Powell and Mrs. Cornelia Chrisman were dinner guests of Mrs. Mary Chrisman recently.—Those on the sick list are Mrs. J. B. Kindred, Mrs. Eugenia Hunter and M. A. Logsdon.—John Cates is in Richmond for a few days.—Della Cates has returned from Richmond.—Thimble Skinner has returned from Illinois.—Rev. J. W. Richardson has moved to the Elder Baker place and Less Richardson has moved to the old Vogel stand.—School closed on the 20th, with no treat for the children.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kindred were guests of the family of J. B. Kindred, Sunday.—Merle, Beulah and Fern Wilson were guests of Mrs. Dr. Coomer at Speedwell, Sunday.—Mrs. Mamie Arnett and a young lady friend from Berea are visiting at the home of H. G. Bicknell at Locust Branch.—Ewell Bicknell and Oscar Campbell, who are attending school at the E. K. S. N., were week-end guests of home folks.—Mrs. Nan Tucker has returned home to Station Camp.—Willie Chrisman, deputy sheriff, is attending court at Irvine.—Born to Mrs. Roland Hise (nee Glath Bengie), a boy, Raymond Franklin.—Mrs. Mary Chrisman was the guest of Mrs. C. M. Rawlings, Tuesday.

ESTILL COUNTY

Palmer

Palmer, Jan. 30.—We are having real winter now, the first for this season.—Mrs. J. T. Vaughn is visiting her daughter, Amanda Williams, of Irvine.—Mrs. Robert Harris and Verna Sparks were in Irvine last week having some dental work done.—Sallie Thomas returned home from Louisville last Friday, where she has been attending school.—About two weeks ago National Organizer George McKelney visited our local and made a splendid talk which the members all enjoyed very much.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Jan. 28.—We have had some very cold weather recently.—Bessie Pennington, who has been confined to her bed for some time, is able to be out again.—H. H. Rice made a business trip to Manchester last Monday.—F. M. Pennington made a business trip to Bond Tuesday.—Aunt Liza Wilson is still very poorly.—Mrs. Martha Rice is still improving.—Something like flu is in our community again but no serious cases.—Fred Bishop and Colonel Morgan attended church at this place last Sunday week.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, Jan. 27.—We are having some real winter at present.—Lots of sickness thru this part. Mrs.

Louis Owens, who has been sick so long, is no better.—People are all very busy clearing new ground as the stock law is now in effect.—Mr. and Mrs. John Shepherd were visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Thomas Saturday.—Elmer Allen went to Cincinnati Sunday.—Miss Ethel McGuire spent Friday night with Miss Ethel Thomas.—James Wodkins got his ankle crushed with a piece of coal seven weeks ago and has never walked a step since.—The telephone line up Crooked Creek is in a bad condition as no one can call a doctor over it.—Jana Mullins is very low with pneumonia fever. Dr. Lewis was called recently to see him.—Mrs. Saddle Mullins of Mullins Station was called Friday to the bedside of her grandmother, Mrs. Martin, who is seriously ill.—Good luck to one and all.

Disputanta

Disputanta, Jan. 30.—We have had some of the coldest weather last week that we have had here in several years.—There is quite a bit of sickness in this vicinity at present.—Mrs. P. Gadd is able to be out again.—Mrs. J. C. Ramey is on the sick list.—Miss Roena Hammonds and brother, Morris, who are in school at Berea, spent the week-end with homefolks here.—Miss Eva Shearer and mother were in Berea Friday, shopping.—Walter Gadd and family have moved on Grover Ramey's farm.—Miss Ruby Stephens of Rockford has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. T. Abney, last week.—Mrs. Ned McHone, Jr., and children have the gripe.—Mr. and Mrs. Tip Smith are the proud parents of a new baby.—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Payne have moved here from Wildie.—John Gadd has gone to Hamilton to secure employment.—Miss Effie and Stella Wade were visiting relatives on Crooked Creek from Friday until Monday.—Several children in this vicinity have the whooping cough.—Robert Shearer of Indiana has been visiting relatives here.—W. S. Shearer is on the sick list this week.—J. W. Bratcher of Silver Creek was thru here Monday buying hogs.

JACKSON COUNTY

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, Jan. 30.—We have been having nice winter weather for the past week and a number of our farmers have gone back to their old jobs of clearing ground and preparing for good crops the coming season.—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Powell have spent a few weeks with relatives at this place, and also visited his sister, Mrs. Frank Campbell, of Blue Lick, Madison county.—The year old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Engle fell in the fire a few days ago and was seriously burned.—Mrs. John Bengie has been seriously ill with mumps, but is now improving.—Sallie Powell was the guest of Dora Engle Sunday of last week.—Edna Azbill is making her home with Mrs. M. J. Smith.—Myrtle and Carrie Thomas visited Ruby and Ruth Johnson Sunday.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Jan. 30.—Fine weather still continues with no snow, yet the ground stays so frozen that it can not be plowed.—The wedding bells have been ringing at Gray Hawk. Married, Clinton Madden to Miss Gabbard of Maulden.—The stork visited Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Morris and left a fine boy. They christened him Hiram J. Johnson, after our circuit judge.—Miss Leula York paid Miss Lola Bingham a visit Sunday.—Mrs. Riley Hillard is very poorly with typhoid fever at this writing.

Sinking Valley

Sinking Valley, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Phoebe Isaacs, who has been very ill, is improving.—Lloyd Steward purchased a fine cow and calf from Andy Isaacs a few days ago for sixty dollars.—Mrs. Cordelia Hammond and her little daughter, Lucille, visited Mr. and Mrs. Mary Isaacs, Saturday.—Miss Ninnie Isaacs and Candace Isaacs visited Bertha and China Isaacs, Saturday night.—Faris Rose from Alcorn visited his relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Vina Spivey from here has gone to Richmond to spend a few weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. Eunice McKinney have moved to the property owned by Jew Lakes.—Rabe Reece from Berea was in this vicinity a few days ago selling medicine.—Mrs. Ema Collins and her daughter, Rutha J. Collins, visited Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gentry have moved to the property owned by W. R. Isaacs.—Johnnie Kindred from Panola visited Mr. and Mrs. Andy Isaacs, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Skinner visited Solomon Abner, Saturday and Sunday.—Sim Hobbs purchased a farm from William McKinney for \$300.—Miss Lela Lakes, who has been gone to Ohio, has returned home.—We are having some awful pretty weather in this vicinity and people

are taking advantage of it.—Mrs. Dollie Pearson is very low.—Miss Hazel Abner visited her sister, Mrs. Susie Skinner, last week.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its readers.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

(Too late for publication last week)

Island City, January 23.—The soldiers accompanied Judge Johnson to Manchester last Monday, January 16, as he was notified not to come to Manchester to hold court. Feeling impressed to perform great duties of the high office of Circuit Judge, and the need of peace and dignity of our Commonwealth being maintained and feeling God is in the right, he made his presence and is complying with his word, dealing out justice to every one coming under his jurisdiction. Hurrah for Judge Johnson!—Married, on the 18th inst., Charley Metcalf of Ethel to Miss Daisy Reece of same address. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. D. Bowman of Island City.—The Clifty Community School, Carl C. Underhill superintendent, is erecting a ladies' dormitory and is calling on the people of Owsley for contributions. All who are interested in the training of the minds and hearts of our youth should properly respond to the call.—The report is that another breech was made to take Mrs. Sarah King's mules out of the barn.—Mrs. Rebecca Ann McQueen and son of Taft have moved to Indiana, probably to make that part their future home.—A still in full blast was found in the house of Shell Bowles of Green Hall, Ky. Mr. Lanehart, sheriff of Jackson county, means business.—Carlo Davidson's Lounds were chasing a gray fox the other day. A small boy named Martin Hurst being on the hill, heard the hounds coming, prepared him a club and as the fox came near gave it a blow, disabling it so the hounds soon picked it up.—Why is the State and United States news withheld from The Citizen?—A well wisher to The Citizen and its readers.

Island City

Island City, Jan. 30.—The sheriff and his deputies are keeping up with the violators of the prohibition law in Owsley county. They got into a nest of moonshiners near Travelers Rest the other night, and a woman by the name of Lynch faced the cold night and frozen ground barefooted and in her night clothes, to give her nearby neighbor the news, who was engaged in the same work, to look out, the officers were coming.—R. Morris and two sons, Homer and Durward, went to Manchester this week on business.—T. A. Bicknell, who went to Lexington on business, has returned.—Several of the boys who love their drachm are reaping their rewards in the Booneville jail at present. We hope it will teach them to be good citizens.—It is reported that Riley Burch has gone crazy since he joined the holy rollers. There will be a court of inquiry held at Island City in the near future.—Robert J. and Elmer Bowman and Floyd Bicknell went to Sexton Creek Sunday to see the crazy man.—Mrs. Sarah Deaton has been on the decline for several days.—Mrs. Rains has been suffering from the effects of a bad cold.—We have understood that the Anchor Oil Company will resume their work at this place in the spring. There have been several leases taken here recently on the left hand fork of this creek.—Naoma Fields is on the decline with abscess of some nature.—Rada Blake, the daughter of Lee Blake, is ill.

WE WOULDN'T

We wouldn't want everything velvet—just as life is, it is fine.
We wouldn't want everything sugar—just a bit of the tart in our wine.
Just a bit of the light and the shadow, a well-balanced ration of things.
It's often the trial and the tempt as much as the sweetness that sings.
We wouldn't want everything perfect—lots of us keep up our grit
By finding fault with the country; it helps to sharpen the wit.
We wouldn't want everything roses, and never the prick of a thorn;
There wouldn't be much incentive to rise at the call of the morn.
We wouldn't want everything easy—God's secret is giving us here
A burden of care and contention—but sweet are the wages of cheer.
—Baltimore Sun.

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Since God Atones

By REV. H. OSTROM, D. D.
Extension Department, Moody
Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered.—Ps. 32:1.

The mysteries in atoms and electrons are as nothing compared to the mysteries in human sin. So inclusive, so destructive and so persistent is human sin that reason may well despair of ever finding a successful way of dealing with it. To discount it is to court the ruin it persists in bringing; to try in our own strength to part with it is to prove that its grip on us is stronger than death itself; to try to make amends for its bad deeds is only to guarantee impending bankruptcy; and to scorn it is to be doomed by it. Prudence will lead us to say that we positively do not find in human reason what to do with it. Sin is too unreasonable to be successfully opposed by human reason.

But God, whose wisdom is infinite, does know what to do with it. He can cure it. Without condoning the smallest fraction of its awfulness, God has proceeded to make atonement for sin. Through centuries of sacrificial types He revealed the only possible way to deal with it; and then fulfilled them all in "Christ our Passover sacrificed for us." There is sacrifice, there is blood, and there is blood on the altar, shed blood. To object to such a plan is to project an opinion where reason cannot claim sufficient resource. But when reason cannot find the way out of our condemnation, and the outlook is ever perilous, then how invaluable is that revelation in God's Word! How secure we are with the Bible!

The folly of giving sentiment or argument free rein when considering the atonement appears when we realize that we have nothing to bring forward as an illustration of atonement apart from the Bible account of it. We can think of God in the terms of fatherhood and the illustration is close at hand, for we have each had a father.

Atonement Unparalleled.

We may illustrate the significance of God as ruler, for we are continually reminded of the import of authority over us. But now, what shall we say of God as Creator? We search in vain for an illustration with which to apply its meaning. Or, what shall we say of God as Atoner? Again, we are utterly incapable of finding an illustration outside His revealed Word with which to make plain its meaning. That He knew how to atone and that His love was at root of His doing it, is the marvelous and repeated lesson of the Bible. But the "why" of such a wonder, and the depths of the significance of such a work, no illustration will serve to explain. He alone knew how. He alone planned it. He alone worked it out. He alone did it (like the Holy One He is) perfectly. Here, we never could be advisers. Why then should we presume to be critics?

When we view God covering human sin out of sight and providing for the pardon of the transgressor, we view a program so absolutely remote from all human parallel that it is idle and rash to speculate about its terms and conditions. The only acceptable ground on which to stand (or kneel) is clear over on the side opposite to evil and doubt, where we say: "God forbid that I should glory save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." Let this wonder-work of love stand apart like creation, unapproached by human effort, the masterpiece of God's resource.

Then it is that we see that God maintains His unswerving holiness and at the same time provides that each, all and every sin chargeable against a soul shall be pardoned the moment that soul believes on the Lord Jesus Christ. The depth of the agony, the satisfaction of God's holiness in Jesus Christ bearing our sins, the fact that "He was made a curse for us" are all so far above us, so outside our realm that we must abandon the quest for comparisons and admit that since God says it there is no legitimate way to deny it. He has provided "peace through the blood of the Cross." He provided; I accepted. All is so complete that not a feather-weight dare I try to add to it and not the smallest fraction dare I try to take from it by pleading the merit of any act of my own. The debt is declared paid. The reconciliation is offered. It is the "free gift of grace."

"Look and Live."

How merciful then is God's plan to announce this precious redemption far and wide. How gracious the offer to whosoever will! How multiplied are the entreaties and promises stressing the call to lost sinners to find their sins covered so deep that no power can ever uncover them to condemn the soul again! Small wonder then, that even when the soul is at the verge of complete despair, one look, just a soul's look, by faith to Jesus, brings instant hope. The mystery of Love greater than the mystery of the soul's sin appears, announcing, "Look and live." Speculation abdicates and faith gives Jesus the heart's throne.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School 'Lesson'

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 12

ELISHA AND THE SHUNAMMITE WOMAN

LESSON TEXT.—II Kings 4:1-37.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Verily, verily, I say unto you, the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live.—John 5:25.

REFERENCE MATERIAL.—John 11:1-46.

PRIMARY TOPIC.—Elisha Brings a Boy to Life.
JUNIOR TOPIC.—How Elisha Brought a Boy to Life.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—Elisha Helping in a Home.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—Our Ministry of Comfort and Help.

1. The Shunammite's Hospitality to Elisha (vv. 1-11).

1. Its occasion (v. 8). A wealthy woman of Shunem, observing that Elisha passed continually by her house in his journeys, was moved with compassion toward him. She determined according to her ability to supply his needs.
2. Its nature (vv. 8-11). "She constrained him to eat bread" (vv. 8-9). As a result of her earnest entreaty, as often as he passed by her house he turned in to eat bread. She received a prophet in the name of a prophet.

II. Elisha Endeavors to Repay Her Kindness (vv. 12-17).

1. He offers to ask a favor from the king or head of the army (v. 13). This offer implies that Elisha had influence at the royal court. The woman's reply shows her truly to be a great woman. She did not desire to change the calm and quiet of her home for a place even in the royal court. Her answer also shows that her motive in extending generosity to the prophet was entirely unselfish, purely because he was God's prophet.

2. Elisha announces the giving of a son to her (vv. 16, 17). Through inquiry of Gehazi it was discovered that this woman was childless. So the prophet made known to her that in about a year from that time she should experience the joy of a mother.

III. The Coming of Sorrow to the Shunammite's Home (vv. 18-21).

The child which brought joy to her home was suddenly taken away. How many homes are like this! Scarcely do we begin to enjoy life until death enters and snatches away some loved one. The cause of his death was probably sunstroke, for the heat of the sun at harvest time in this country is very intense. When the boy complained of his head, the father sent him home to his mother. By noon the child died and the mother laid him upon the bed of the man of God. Faith prompted her to do this. She did not make preparation for burial, but for restoration to life (Heb. 11:35).

IV. The Mother Goes to Elisha (vv. 22-28).

When one is in trouble or sorrow the best place to go is to the man of God who is able to give counsel and comfort. Happy is the one who in the days of prosperity and sunshine has so related himself to God and His prophets that he can have help and sympathy in time of trouble.

1. She took hold of Elisha's feet (v. 27). This was the eastern way of enforcing a petition. She passed by Gehazi. She would not be content with the servant when the master could be reached.

2. She chided the prophet (v. 28). "Did I desire a son?" This implies that it would have been better not to have had a child than to have lost him so soon.

V. The Child Restored (vv. 29-37).

1. Gehazi's fruitless errand (vv. 29-31). He hurried away and placed the prophet's staff upon the child's face, but it did not revive. Perhaps the fault lay in Gehazi—his lack of faith. The woman seemed to perceive his lack; she would not trust him. She would not go until Elisha was willing to go along. This fruitless errand of Gehazi shows the worthlessness of the forms of religion when used by those who have no faith in them.

2. Elisha's efficient service (vv. 32-37). He went to the house where the dead child was. (1) He prayed (v. 33). He knew that no one but God could help, so he closed the door, shutting all others out. Our service to men should be preceded by prayer. (2) He stretched himself upon the child (v. 34). He brought his warm body into touch with the cold body of the child. God blesses and saves through the warm touch of those who are in touch with Him. After we pray we should get into actual touch with those dead in trespasses and sin. God's method of saving the world is through the ministry of saved men and women.

A Daily Prayer.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression. Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my Redeemer.—Psalm 19:13-14.

Wickedness As a Fire.
Wickedness burneth as a fire; it shall devour the biters and thorn.—Isaiah, 9:15.

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The bread is light and gay,
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Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Dr. Sally McCollum was called to Berea last week by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Lou. Hanson. Miss Anna Powell, who teaches at Paris, Ky., spent the week-end in Berea at her home on Center street.

J. W. Dinsmore was in Berea last week visiting J. W. Herndon and other friends.

Mrs. Lydia Whyland, a former resident of Berea, now living in Indianapolis, is in Berea for a short time at the first of the week.

Miss Galatha Anglin, of Lowell, is visiting friends in Berea this week.

County Agent "Red" Bob Spence and Professor E. L. Dix, of Berea, attended the community meeting at Kingston, Monday night.

Seth C. White has just installed some new up-to-the-minute pressing machinery on Short street behind Fowler's barber shop.

Neut Renaker and Miss Ella Hardy, of Winchester, visited Mrs. Elizabeth Pauley the end of last week.

Cornett & Dean have moved the hardware department of their store to the building formerly occupied by Porter-Moore Drug Co. They are now carrying a bigger line of groceries, field seeds, and have increased their stock several thousand dollars.

Seth C. White has his interest in the Dixie Lunch Room to Taylor Baker last week.

Mrs. Noah B. Taylor, State Treasurer of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. W. Blakemore and Miss Frances Shouse, Superintendent of Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, of Lexington, were in Berea Tuesday in interest of entering a Laurel county boy in school. They visited the various departments and were delighted with the institution.

Frank Jones was called to Scaffold Cane to see his brother, J. C. Jones, who is quite ill with pneumonia and who, it is believed, is slowly improving.

Mr. Hensley, of Manchester, is moving to Mrs. Frank Jones' property on the corner of Parkway and Eight streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Metcalf, who has moved to Prospect street.

Mrs. Lou. Hanson, who was stricken with paralysis, is slowly improving.

Rev. Baker, the new minister of the Christian Church, will move to the parsonage this week and will be at home to his friends in a few days.

The members of the Christian Church have been putting the parsonage in order for the new pastor by cleaning the walls, varnishing and painting the woodwork and papering the rooms.

W. B. Jones and Dr. Gabbard, dentist, made a business trip to Lexington this week.

The Citizen has been published late several times because contributions have not been handed in on time. It is very important that The Citizen gets out not later than Thursday noon in order that people in the surrounding territory will receive a copy before Sunday. Please get contributions in to the office as early in the week as possible.

Tanlac is a splendid tonic and system purifier, now selling at the rate of almost Ten Million bottles a year. Berea Drug Co.

Cherry Pie

Oh, my, how good! We are not selling the pie ready to eat just now. We want to tell you about the cherries we are selling. They are the kind you must have to make a real Cherry Pie. We are offering a special on Canned Red Pitted Cherries in 40 percent syrup. Our special price—3 cans for \$1.00.

We have now Ponds' Peanut Butter; the quality is fine; 1 lb. net pry-off top can, 25 cents a can; 1 lb. from bulk only 20 cents per lb.

JELLO

It is easily prepared and makes an excellent dessert. Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherry, 13c per package or 2 for 25c.

When you buy coffee be sure and say Economy Blend Coffee. We grind it for you. It is high up in coffee value, 30c per lb.

We have a real good flour we will sell you for 90c—24 lb. bag.

We Want Your Eggs at the Market Price for Cash

Come to The Economy

Phone 130 Chestnut Street

Mrs. Dave Jackson is still ill at her home on Chestnut street.

Earl Gott, little grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gott, has not been able to go to school the past week, being threatened with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Powell gave a birthday dinner in honor of Thomas Powell, Sunday. A number of near relatives and friends were invited.

Clell Tankersley, of Paint Lick, was operated on for appendicitis at the Robinson Hospital this week and is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner Gott and daughter, Margaret Ruth, of Ravens, spent Sunday and Monday of this week with Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rutherford, of near Berea.

J. W. Kinnard bought the J. W. Johnson property on Center street for \$4,000 and sold Johnson the house and lot near Swinford's store for \$3,000.

Ernest Gabbard sold his interest in the Gabbard and Whicker Garage to his partner, Mr. Whicker.

Mrs. Clark Eversole left on the noon train Wednesday for Hazard, where she will visit relatives and friends.

Word comes from Mr. Taylor in Philadelphia that Mrs. Taylor is much improved. We hope that she and Mr. Taylor will be at home in Berea soon.

MRS. BURNELL SERIOUSLY ILL
The Citizen has just received word that Mrs. Sallie Burnell, widow of William Burnell and mother of Anthony Burnell, living near Narrow Gap, is seriously ill and her friends are greatly concerned. Mrs. Burnell is more than 80 years old and has a wide range of acquaintances.

UNION CHURCH

Services on Sunday morning. Rev. C. Rexford Raymond will preach. The Thursday night prayer meeting will be held as usual next week. The omission this week was on account of the services in the College Chapel.

PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

The Parent-Teachers Association will hold its regular meeting Friday, February 10, at 2:30 p. m., at the Public School. The devotional exercise will be conducted by Rev. Chas. Holder. The program, which will be put on by the different grades of the school, promises to be one of interest. Some music, also, will be furnished.

The trustees of the school are urged to be present at this meeting, and townspeople are cordially invited.

NEW BUS LINE SCHEDULE

In this issue of The Citizen comes an announcement of the newly arranged schedule of the Canfield Bus Lines. This schedule will meet with considerable appreciation on the part of Berea citizens.

Mr. Canfield belongs to the Central Kentucky Motor Bus Association, of which there are eight members operating in principal cities of Central Kentucky. Beginning next Monday, Mr. Canfield expects to start a Bus Line from Berea to Irvine.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL

Report of Baptist Sunday-school for Sunday, January 28, 1922:
Enrolled 381
Present 402
On Time 586
Bibles 303
Givers 352
Lessons Studied 277
Attended Preaching 289
Collection \$18.25.

A CORRECTION

I wish to correct a mistake that was put in The Citizen last week concerning the death of James West. Instead of being survived by two half brothers, Alex Burnum and St. Clair Walker, he is survived by three half brothers and three half sisters, Mrs. Betty Kavenaugh, Mrs. Laura B. Cornelison, Mrs. Clarinda, Dan West, Alex Burnum, St. Clair Walker.

Get rid of that nervous, fretful feeling. Brace up. Take Tanlac and you will look everybody in the face with a smile. Sold at Berea Drug Co.

WEST END AND VICINITY

J. H. Parsons from Paris is visiting his sons here this week.

Mr. Swinford has painted the inside of his store and greatly improved its appearance.

Burt Mullins, Leroy Wyatt and Frank Swinford were in Disputanta the first of the week visiting friends. Harold Parsons severely cut his foot last week but is now able to walk on it.

Willard Mullins from Disputanta spent Sunday night at Frank Swinford's.

George Parrott was in Mt. Vernon the first of the week on business. W. B. Harris left Monday for a business trip to Somerset.

Mrs. Nannie Johnson, who has been here since last summer under medical treatment, left Monday for Chicago to take further treatment there.

Dr. Steele of Corbin was here last week calling on Mrs. J. H. Jackson, who has not been well lately.

Henley Gentry from Minnesota is here to visit his mother, Mrs. D. W. Jackson, who has been in bed about two weeks.

Mrs. Binam Pitts seems to be the first in our community to start the "Red" business for the year as she has already set some hens.

Mrs. D. F. Parsons plans to entertain her ten children during the coming year on their birthdays. She began with the oldest, Mrs. James W. Fowler, last Saturday.

Robert Gabbard from Big Hill and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blanton visited Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Gabbard, Saturday.

GLADES NEWS

Word has been received here that Elder D. G. Combs, veteran mountain evangelist, died at the home of a daughter at Mt. Sterling, recently, at the age of 86. Elder Combs, as an evangelist of the Christian Church, has been very successful. He has held several meetings at the Glades Christian Church in past years and has many admiring friends here who are deeply grieved by his passing.

Starns Freeman was in Lexington Monday on a business mission.

J. M. Kinnard is having his property here repaired considerably by adding another room, new roof, porches, etc. This work beautifies the home greatly, and the occupant, Mr. Rowlett, seems well pleased with the job.

Preaching will be had Sunday, February 12, at the church, 11 a. m. Everybody is invited, especially the members, to come.

Arthur Johnson, Route 1 Berea, has joined our long list of subscribers by handing the local agent \$1.50. Others are invited to do likewise, and now is the time while you can get the great farm paper, Southern Agriculturist, together with The Citizen both one year for \$1.50. Support our paper loyally. We will then be able to cover this section with all the latest news like the dew in early spring.

BAPTIST CHURCHES PASS RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF LAW AND ORDER

We, representatives of sixteen Baptist Churches, assembled in a meeting at Oak Grove Baptist Church in Jackson county, adopt the following resolution:

1. Be it resolved that we are in favor of law and order and the administration of justice.
2. And heartily approve and endorse the policy and action of our Circuit Judge, Hiram J. Johnson, and subordinate officers and co-executives in this judicial district and county in the enforcement of law—the suppression of lawlessness and in the apprehension and punishment of the criminals.
3. That we pledge to him and them our most loyal support in creating a good public sentiment, in the detection and punishment of crime and in giving our service as good citizens in upholding the majesty of our government.

January 23, 1922.
W. H. Anderson, Moderator
Boyd Farmer, Clerk
Copy by A. C. Huston, Enlistment Worker, Baptist State and Home Mission Boards, Jackson County.

Tanlac, the celebrated medicine, is now sold by Berea Drug Co.

The Home Made Kind

IS BEST FOR YOU

Take a needed rest while we do your baking for you. "Home Made" means a lot when applied to our bakery goods.

TRY THEM

For special orders phone 199

NEW SYSTEM BAKERY

Bert Howe, Manager

Berea, Kentucky

As a Customer of This Bank

you receive service that enables you to make the most of your business opportunities.

Our facilities are complete and up-to-date in every respect and our membership in the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, with its resources of over SIX BILLION DOLLARS, places us in a position to afford customers a character of service that is unexcelled for efficiency in every detail.

"Stability and good Service" is the watchword of this institution.

Berea National Bank

J. L. GAY, Cashier
BEREA KENTUCKY

LILY WHITE FLOUR

Better than ever. It bakes everything

KENTUCKY CORN MEAL

Best on the market. Always fresh. Sold at reasonable prices and guaranteed by all grocers

MANUFACTURED AT HOME

Berea Milling Company

BEREA KENTUCKY

CANFIELD BUS LINES C. M. CANFIELD, Mgr.

BEREA DIVISION			
Lv. Berea	Lv. Richmond	Lv. Berea	Lv. Richmond
6:15 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	10:45 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
8:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	2:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Fare one way, 75 cents			
WINCHESTER DIVISION			
Lv. Richmond	Lv. Winchester	Lv. Richmond	Lv. Winchester
7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Fare one way, \$1.00			
SUNDAY SCHEDULE			
Leave Berea for Richmond.....			9:15 a. m.
Leave Richmond for Berea.....			7:30 p. m.

All buses going into Winchester make direct connection with Atlantic Electric Co. buses for Lexington at fare of 50 cents when tickets are purchased. Also makes connection with C.O. for Louisville at 8:20 a. m. and 5:05 p. m. Passengers returning from Lexington should leave on Winchester bus leaving motor bus waiting room at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Classified Advertisements

Hammond Typewriter for sale, cheap. Howard Hudson.

FOR SALE

Good seven-room house; price right. See J. W. HOSKINS.

FOR RENT

Some nicely furnished rooms; also some unfurnished rooms. For particulars call on Mrs. Laura Jones, Berea, Ky.

FOR RENT—Three rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Good, comfortable, well-lighted rooms. Call on or address Mrs. Mary White, Walnut Meadow, near College Barn.

WANTED—Man with car to sell low-priced GRAHAM TIRES. \$130.00 per week and commissions. GRAHAM TIRE CO., 1501 Boulevard, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Will sell or trade pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels for others of same breed of different strains. Call E. W. Lockin, R. R. No. 2, Box 14, Berea, Ky.

TO CORRECT A MISTAKE
I have not removed to Richmond. On November 15 I reopened the Robinson Hospital at Berea, and I am permanently located here. Phone Berea, 141.
(Signed) B. F. Robinson, M.D.

THE MT. JACKSON SANITARIUM COMPANY

has made a substantial reduction in rates, effective January 1-22. Make reservations now. West Washington street cars stop at the door. Phone Belmont 1579, Indianapolis, Indiana.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Carlos E. Moore are hereby notified to have same verified and presented to the undersigned on or before March 1, 1922, or they will be debarred. Those owing the estate must settle at once.
Mrs. China Moore, Adm'r
Paint Lick, Ky.

Tanlac, the remarkable remedy that everybody is talking about, is sold by Berea Drug Co.

Shoes Shoes

We repair them with the very best material, using skilled workmen and the latest machinery with highest workmanship.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

You will find our prices very reasonable, consistent with the advantages you receive at our shop. We pay postage on shoes sent by parcel post going out. Be convinced by giving us a trial.

W. R. Rambo
Berea College Shoe Repair
Short St., Berea, Ky.

J. F. CLEMMER
PLUMBER

Phone 83 Berea, Ky

I Want to Do Your Shoe Repairing

I want an opportunity to convince you that I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY and give your feet comfort. And I want to further convince you that our work and material is of the very best, coupled with quick service, at prices no higher than you pay for inferior work and poor service. All work guaranteed.

See THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor JAMES M. REINHARDT, Managing Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Whole-hearted Christians

Berea has had much Gospel truth this year, and this week it is coming to the students.

When the Gospel is preached to the young, the chief thought is consecration. The Lord says, "Come and help Me make this sinful world what it ought to be. Give up everything else, and seek first this kingdom of love and righteousness among men."

This means making real sacrifices and taking up real crosses. It means going where one can do most good and not where there is most money and the softest job. It means being a great deal better than the average church member.

There are a great many church members who are disappointed. They never really gave themselves to the Lord, and they do not find in religion what they hoped to find. And there are others so blind that they are satisfied with themselves now, but will meet their disappointment at the judgment. Christ said, "Many will say unto Me in that day, Lord, Lord, did we not preach in Thy name, and by Thy name cast out demons, and do many mighty works? And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you."

The man or woman who is truly born of the Spirit knows it and shows it by being like Jesus and the Father in his warm, unselfish love for all his fellowmen. Not for those of his set alone, or for those who are attractive and lovely, ("Sinners also give to sinners, expecting to receive as much again!") but love for the weak, the perverse, the unlovely. The old hymn has it

And he's an heir of Heaven who feels
His bosom glow with love.

A man who sets out to save his own soul may be as selfish as the man who sets out to make a fortune. The soul is not saved that way, but by forgetting self, trusting God, and joining God in His campaign for the Kingdom of universal love.

This is what the College bells mean when they ring out

THE GLAD ENLISTMENT

Thy message, Father, moves my heart—
In God's great kingdom I've a part:
We'll praise and serve and trust and love,
In earth below and heaven above.

Dr. Stockdale Inspires

The evangelistic addresses now being delivered to the students of Berea College by Dr. Stockdale are the sort that stir the highest and best in human nature. The value of these addresses can not be measured by the number of people who are seen to go forward at the invitations. Many others are going forward, but they are not seen; many others are consciously entering upon the best search in life, but they are saying nothing about it. Many communities are going to be better places in which to live in 1950 because Dr. Stockdale was in Berea in 1922. Dr. Stockdale is not dogmatizing, nor talking about going to heaven, but he is talking about the absolute possibilities of making contented hearts and healthy homes on earth.

The students of Berea College have a peculiar interest in these addresses because of the hard struggle that the speaker had to get an education. Dr. Stockdale was the son of good Christian parents, but they were unable to give him a college education. So like so many of the students of this College, he set out to attain one for himself. He landed in college for the first time, away from home, with only \$10. After other necessary expenses were paid he had \$2 left with which to pay his board. He did all sorts of work on the campus and about the college, besides going out to little school houses now and then to do preaching. He now holds degrees from Taylor University and Boston University. His first real appointment was to a small church at Beverly, Massachusetts, for which he received \$3 for two sermons, and it took 90 cents of that to pay his car fare. He was later given another appointment which paid \$450 a year. Dr. Stockdale is now the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Toledo, which has 1,500 members, and which spent \$78,000 last year in its work. It supports seven missionaries in foreign and home fields. His career is an inspiration to every student of Berea College.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Bible School topic: "Elijah Taken Up Into Heaven." Golden text: "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death and I will Give Thee the Crown of Life"—Rev. 2:10.

It is blessed to walk with God. If we expect to walk with God, we must walk with others, and we learn to do by doing.

Attendance, January 28, reported 120; offering \$5.06. The Men's Bible Class was the banner class, 20 present. Men, get busy and hustle. If you don't, some other class will forge

ahead. Look out! If you are not in Bible School, come on. We can use you and you need the Bible School.

R. Boyd Baker, the minister, expects to move in parsonage latter part of this week. The painter and paper hanger and some of the good ladies are doing their best to make the interior more inviting to Bro. Baker and family.

There will not be a service Saturday evening. You are cordially invited to be with us Sunday, February 5th, at 11:00 o'clock and 7:15 p. m. Everybody welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH SUPPER

The First Baptist Church had its church supper last Friday night. Invitations had been given to all members of the church and their families, also the converts of the recent meetings. Attendance at the supper ran high, at least 600 plates being served. Brother Fox was back with us and gave us a great sermon on loyalty. One of the great outstanding features of the supper was the food which our folks brought in enormous quantities. Another very welcome feature was the fellowship. We all had a good time. Probably the brightest feature of it all was the fact that there was one accession to the church for baptism.

The church wishes to thank the College for the use of the Tabernacle and Mr. Miller for his help in getting the building ready for us. We wish to thank the quartette that was with us, for their music. We are all still thinking of the Girls' Glee Club. Everyone in any way connected with the event seemed to have striven his hardest to make it a success, even the weather man conspiring with us. The supper, as a whole, was a real benefit to the entire membership of the church, in that it cemented us more closely together and helped us to go on to our work in a larger way. Our crowds at church on the Sundays following the supper are the biggest proof of its real worth. Every service was more largely attended than any regular service has ever been.

Our work is growing constantly, and the need for larger space is acute. We hope that we shall soon have a larger space of our own which will include space for socials and get-together-meetings.

FOR PUBLISHING REPORTS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

In the last Citizen is a brief paragraph concerning the City Council, containing an invitation to all citizens to attend its meetings in order to know what it is doing and to present any matters upon which its action is desired. This is well; but there are many people who are interested in the proceedings of the Council, and more perhaps who ought to be who cannot easily attend its meetings; and no one of course would like to attend all of its meetings. Yet all these people are not only entitled to know what is being done all the time by those whom they have elected to do the city's business, but it is their duty to know it and to give some attention to it. Every taxpayer, every voter, should know how the city's money is being used, what is being done to maintain and improve the streets in each particular part of the town, what is being done for the school children, for sanitation, for enforcement of law and order, for the protection and welfare of the people in all respects.

For this purpose it seems to me that a full report of the proceedings of the Council at each of its sessions should be published in the local newspaper. I have made this suggestion to a number of citizens, some of whom are members of the present Council, and it has always met with hearty approval; and I now respectfully suggest to the Mayor and Council that they provide for such publication in The Citizen.

—Geo. H. Felton

THE COMMUNITY ENTERTAINMENT

The community entertainment at the Public School on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week was a success in every way. The two performances netted about fifty dollars for the school lunch fund.

The performance, which was entirely amateur, was voted as well worth the price of admission. The Echo Club girls, coached by Mrs. Matheny of the Progress Club, gave a good representation of the universal incompatibility of the feminine nature in the play "Joint Owners in Spain," where two old women preferred to separate their habitation by a chalk line rather than endure each other's personality.

The children of the lower grades acted splendidly a little health play entitled, "Dr. Health Bottle," in which the slogan, "A Pint of Milk a Day," was sung and stated.

Girls of the fifth and sixth grades presented a beautiful drill. On Saturday night Dan Wintremute sang one number, which was very much appreciated.

The final number was a black-face minstrel, in which the celebrities among the young men of Berea covered themselves with—glory? (That question mark is intended to apply only to the word "glory" and was inserted without the sanction of the one who wrote the article).

Tanlac, that celebrated medicine, makes you eat better, feel better, sleep better, and work better. Sold by Berea Drug Co.

We are Ready for a Big February Business

We have just received a car and a half of new and second hand furniture that must be sold at some price.

Come On!

Our line of beds, springs and mattresses is complete. We have a few old cord beds that are more than a hundred years old, in cherry and walnut. A few old chests.

Come On!

We have one South Bend Malleable hotel range that can be bought right. A few nice bedroom suits priced to sell.

Come On!

Davenport and davenettes cheap. All in the big store on the corner Boone and Chestnut.

Keep Coming!

Our line of Undertaking is complete
HONEST PRICES

Don't forget the Shoe Hospital.
Hand-Made Harness.
Every Tack and Stitch Guaranteed

B. F. Harrison

Phone 197

Berea, Kentucky

THE G. A. R. AND W. R. C.

Among the various organizations of Berea designed to promote some worthy cause are the G. A. R. and W. R. C. Every person ought to know that these letters stand for "Grand Army of the Republic" and "Woman's Relief Corps." The first is composed of Union soldiers of the Civil War, the second of loyal women cooperating as their auxiliary. These affiliated bodies do more in various ways to advance the cause of patriotism than is known by the general public. Their monthly meetings occur on the same day at the Parish House. The installation of officers for the year takes place at the January meeting.

The following are the officers selected by the local G. A. R. Post for the year, 1922:

Commander, Alexander Clarkston; Senior Vice Commander, Wm. M. Hayes; Junior Vice Commander, Geo. W. French; Adjutant and Quartermaster, LeVant Dodge; Chaplain, Henry C. A. Hollingsworth; Surgeon, Sidney Q. Laihart; Officer of the Day, Jas. M. Gabbert; Officer of the Guard, Peter Walker; Patriotic Instructor, Joshua Boreing; Sergeant Major, Wm. R. Gabbard; Quartermaster Sergeant, Curtis F. Kelley.

The Woman's Relief Corps chose the following ladies as their officers: President, Mrs. Grace W. Smith; Senior Vice President, Mrs. E. Lou. Hanson; Junior Vice President, Mrs. Ora Allen; Secretary, Mrs. Sallie V. Bicknell; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary H. Dodge; Chaplain, Mrs. W. Frances Hays; Conductor, Mrs. Martha J. Harrison; Guard, Mrs. Alma Gabbard; Patriotic Instructor, Mrs. W. Frances Hays; Press Correspondent, Mrs. Mary H. Dodge.

AMERICAN LEGION

There will be a meeting of all members of the American Legion of the Berea Post in Vocational Chapel, Saturday evening at 6:30.

This meeting will be for the purpose of voting upon the proposed legislation in favor of a soldier's bonus in the State of Kentucky. This is in compliance with instructions sent out from State Headquarters at Louisville, and every legion man who is interested in the question of a bonus in the State of Kentucky should be present at this meeting.

Carroll Batson, Commander

My possessor has contentment in the present.

—Thrift

WHO PAYS?

Many young men who have trouble making both ends meet earn good salaries, but are unable to save a dollar. They are easy going, big hearted men, always willing to pay the other fellow's share. Their generosity is so strongly developed that they spend their money as fast as they make it.

They have never practiced thrift—some day they will see the error of their ways, but probably too late—their opportunity will have gone.

MR. YOUNG MAN OF TODAY

Be prepared to meet your opportunity—by adhering strictly to the rules of thrift—save systematically and determinedly.

A DOLLAR IS ALL IT TAKES TO START

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

MAIN STREET

BEREA, KY.

For Better Coal, Good Service, Clean Timothy Hay, Clover Hay, Sugar Horse Feed, Dairy Feed and Salt.

Phone 169

J. W. STEPHENS

"The Little Minister"

WILL BE SHOWN AT THE

VICTORY THEATRE

Thursday and Friday, Feb. 9-10th

A Motion Picture Classic adapted from the novel by JAMES M. BARRIE. It's just like the book, with nothing added or omitted.

Who Was the Gypsy?

SEE "THE LITTLE MINISTER"

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

WHAT OUR BOYS AND GIRLS ARE DOING

My Club Work for 1921

I raised tomatoes. I had 1-16 of an acre. We had tomatoes to eat all summer. I gave some away, sold \$1.25 worth and carried 54 quarts for this winter. In all I had 12 bushels. I turned in a complete record book and will receive a Certificate of Merit from the State College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.

The club is so helpful. By being a club member you get all the information concerning the thing you want to raise or grow, free.

I joined the club again this year, and am going to raise tomatoes again.

Nellie Venable, Club Member, Berea, Ky., R. 1

What I did in the Club for 1921

I joined the club and decided to raise R. I. Red chickens. I got three settings of eggs from Mrs. J. H. Gentry, Speedwell, Ky., which cost \$3. Out of the three settings 37 hatched, 9 died, and I raised 28. Last Wednesday I sold 4 roosters for \$10.

I now have 18 pullets and 6 roosters. The roosters are for sale.

I kept a complete record of my work and turned in my record book and will receive a Certificate of Merit.

My total receipts was.....\$26.25

My total cost was.....\$13.65

My profit was.....\$12.60

This does not include the \$10 received for roosters.

I think the club is fine for boys and girls and will do all I can to make it a success. I shall continue with my poultry this year.

Doris Venable, Club Member, Berea, Ky., R. 1

My Club Work for 1921

I joined the club to raise peanuts. The first of May I planted about one-half gallon of peanuts, which cost 50 cents.

In October I attended the County Agricultural and School Fair at Berea and won 50 cents for the best record of Peanut Crop.

November 14, I dug my peanuts and had almost 2 bushels. I gave away 2 gallons, saved some for seed this year, and have had peanuts to eat all winter.

I kept a complete record of my work and turned in a complete record book to Mr. Spence the last of November for which I will receive a Certificate of Merit given by the State College of Agriculture, Lexington, Kentucky.

I like the club work fine and am going to raise peanuts this year.

Emily Venable, Club Member, Berea, Kentucky, R. 1

Record of My Pig

On April 8 I bought a pure-bred Duroc pig from C. E. Houk, Berea College Farm, and paid \$15 for her. I named her Marguerite.

In July I took my pig to the County Fair at Berea and won first prize in the farmers ring and first prize in the club ring. Prizes amounting to \$8.50. October 24, Marguerite had eleven pigs, one died when young and one got caught in a trap when about six weeks old and afterwards fell in the slop bucket and died an early death. When the pigs were two and one-half months old they weaned themselves.

I now have four gilts and five males. The father of my pigs is owned by Berea College Farm, and cost \$1500.00.

I have some beautiful pigs for sale. I would be glad to let Club Members have them and help the club work along.

I can register all my pigs. My pig (sow) now is valued at \$50.00 and her pigs at \$135.00, total value \$185.00. Yours for a big club year,

Marie Moody, Club Member, Berea, Ky., R. F. D. 1
Phone: 39 1-1.

LETTER FROM AGRICULTURAL CLUB MEMBER

I am a Junior Agricultural Club member, raising pure bred Rhode Island Red chickens. We have raised these birds for four years and have no other kind on the farm. I have been a club member for two years and have enlisted for this year. I have kept an accurate record during this time, keeping a daily record on what eggs I get which is as follows: January 1, 1920 we had on the farm 132 hens and pullets, on February 30, graded and sold off 55 leaving 77. Our egg production during that year was 1175. We raised a nice bunch of pullets.

January 1, 1921 we had 105, sold in February 55, leaving 50 and producing 3793 eggs, selling lots of these for setting purposes.

I raised last year the largest number at less expense than any club member reported in the county. I am glad to be a club member and raise nice birds as the Rhode Island Reds.

Dear girls don't you want to join? If you do write to our County Agent, Robert F. Spence, he will be glad to help you in every way possible. He will write some nice letters, send you bulletins that give all the information necessary to care for your flock.

I find the task not so hard but real pleasure and exercise, and the best of all some real money in it. Write your County Agent for cards. Let's make 1922 the banner year.

Yours very truly,
Jessie Johnson
Cove Club, Orlando, Ky.
—Mt. Vernon Signal

WHITE'S STATION

The White's Station community club met at the school house, Friday night, and had a very interesting program—singing, recitations, solos, chalk talk, and lantern slides. The meeting was well attended and lots of interest. The schoolhouse was clean and in perfect order which attracted much attention.

Mr. Dix and our County Agent from Berea attended the meeting and furnished part of the program. Judge Goodloe presided.

A request was made by the club for a similar program for February. There is a program being planned by Mr. Dix and the County Agent for seven communities in Southern Madison for February, March and April.

Now is the time to plan for the Soybean crop. Soybeans are good for the soil, they are good for the cow, they are good for the hogs, and they are good for the pocket book.

These reasons discussed in detail certainly ought to convince the farmers to grow from one to five acres of Soybeans in 1922.

Now is the time to buy the seed, before they get higher. The nearer the seeding time, the higher the seed goes. TAKE WARNING—BUY NOW. The farmer believes in saving money and now is the time to prove it.

If farmers are interested in buy-

ing cooperatively, Soybeans, Cowpeas, or grass seeds should see the County Agent and make plans for such buying.

Two ways to save money—BUY RIGHT and BUY EARLY.

OLD WAYS

Old-fashioned farmers we must not be,

Who cannot look ahead and see; They plow the ground too damp and wet,

And expect a fine large crop to get; They do not want to see or know

What other industrious farmers do. You see their meadows turning brown

Before the hay time comes around.

All their corn is slim and tall, And looks as if it might break and fall;

All the wheat has froze about And looks like geese had pulled it out.

And winter oats are the same as wheat, Has got the cold wet winter defeat;

Alfalfa, clover, peas and rape, They cannot grow in such a shape.

He folds his arms and shuts his eyes, And falls away from farming wise;

Industrious farmers you must be, Look so far ahead and see

Cattle, sheep and poultry so bright That you can have by farming right.

You increase your banking account so fast You scarcely think about the past.

Our foggy way we lay aside, Experiments then must be tried.

The way to get right out of the tub Is all to join the farmers' club

And stand together stout and strong And help to push the world along

For the largest pumpkin on the vine.

By J. C. Rice, Conway, Ky.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Hay and Grain

Corn—No. 2 white 55¢@56¢, No. 3 51¢@52¢, No. 4 white 50¢@51¢, No. 2 yellow 55¢@56¢, No. 4 yellow 49¢@50¢; No. 2 mixed 53¢@54¢.

Sound hay—Timothy per ton \$19@20.00; clover mixed \$16@17.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.25; No. 3 red \$1.21@1.23; No. 4 red \$1.18@1.20.

Oats—No. 2 white 39¢@40¢, No. 3 37¢@38¢; No. 2 mixed 36¢@37¢; No. 3 mixed 35¢@36¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 35¢, centralized extras 35¢; firsts 30¢; fancy 28¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 37¢; firsts 35¢; ordinary firsts 33¢.

Live Poultry—Fryers 2 lbs and over 26¢; fowls 4 lbs and over 22¢; under 4 lbs 20¢; roosters 15¢.

Live Stock
Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$6.50 @7.50; fair to good \$5.50@6.50; common to fair \$4.50@5.50; heifers good to choice \$6.25@7.25; fair to good \$5.50 @6.25; common to fair \$3.50@5.50; canners \$1.50@2.25; stock heifers \$3.50@4.50; stock steers \$4.50@6.

Calves—Good to choice \$12.50@13; fair to good \$9@12.50; common and large \$5@8.

Sheep—Good to choice \$5@5.50; fair to good \$2.50@5.00; common \$1@2; lambs, good to choice \$13.50@14; fair to good \$10.50@13.50.

Hogs—Heavy \$8.50@9.25; choice packers and butchers \$9.25; medium \$9.25@9.50; common to choice heavy fat sows \$8@7; light shippers \$9.50; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8.50@9.50.

Very True.

The surest road
To fame and wealth
Is keeping on
The road to health.

Such Luck.

Doctor (to messenger)—Why didn't you give me that message before? Now it's too late.

Messenger Boy—Why? Did the patient die?

Doctor—No, he got well again.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

The following are a few wholesome dishes which will be enjoyed by the family:

Baked Ham in Cider.—Boil the ham until nearly tender, remove and take off the skin, cover with a thick layer of crumbs or a paste

of flour and water; stick in a few cloves. Place the ham in a roaster or dripping pan with one pint of good sweet cider heated hot. Place in the oven and bake an hour, basting occasionally with the cider in the pan.

Serve hot for the first meal, using the cider sauce. The bone may be used after all the meat has been served to boil with a cupful of split peas and half an onion for a half day, making a fine pea soup. Or the bone may be

potatoes, turnips for a boiled dinner. Any leftover bits of fat should be carefully saved, fried out and used to fry potatoes.

Ham Pie.—Boil, mash, season and beat enough potatoes to nearly fill a baking dish. Butter the dish well and put in a layer of the potato one inch thick, cover with a four-inch layer of minced ham, sprinkle a bit of mustard over the ham and one-half of a clove of garlic finely minced. Cover with another layer of potato. Smooth the top and mark off in squares with a silver fork. Dot with bits of butter and bake in a good hot oven until brown.

Pigeon Cutlets.—Cut pigeons in halves, through the breast and the back; let simmer until tender; press under a weight, first removing any bones which disturb the shape; retain the leg bone. When cold, egg and crumb and cook in hot fat. Serve with boiled onions, carrots or canned peas. Make a brown sauce of the broth, adding to it currant jelly. Dried mushrooms

may be cooked with the pigeons, improving the flavor.

Onion Sandwich.—Lay thin slices of southern onion in cold water to crisp, then wipe dry and cover with a highly seasoned salad dressing, let stand ten minutes and place between slices of buttered bread. Serve at once.

This is the time of year when parsnips are at their best. Some like them cooked with vegetables in a boiled dinner; others like them cooked tender, cut in halves lengthwise and fried brown in good fat, while there are others

who think a parsnip fritter is the dish of excellence. To prepare the fritters the vegetable is cooked, then skinned and mashed very fine, seasoned well and a teaspoonful of the mashed parsnip dipped into a fritter batter, then fried in deep fat. These fritters are usually served with some kind of sweet sauce like hot maple syrup.

Cheese Souffle.—Prepare a thick white sauce using one-fourth cupful each of flour and fat with one cupful of milk; when cooked and thick, cool and add one-half cupful of grated cheese, three egg yolks, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of paprika, one-half teaspoonful of onion juice. Mix carefully and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Turn into a well-greased baking dish and set this dish into a pan of hot water; bake in a moderate oven until firm in the center.

Oysters a la Poiret.—Prepare a poiret sauce by adding one and one-fourth cupfuls of milk to six tablespoonfuls of flour, stirring and mixing well before cooking, then cool slightly and add two well-beaten eggs. Take one pint of oysters, toss in a pan until the edges curl, then drain and add to one-half cupful of mushrooms, or the same amount of celery cut in small pieces, one chopped pimiento, one hard-boiled egg also chopped, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter seasoned with salt and pepper, and serve in croustades, made by cutting bread into oblongs and hollowing out the centers; then brush with butter and brown in the oven or toast under the gas flame. Decorate the tops with minced parsley.

The following will be useful in preparing a week's menus as there is something which each member of the family will enjoy:

Squaw Dish.—Place one-half pound of thinly-sliced strips of bacon in a hot frying pan and cook until the bacon is crisp and brown, occasionally pouring off the fat and turning frequently to keep the bacon from burning. Drain from the fat, leaving four tablespoonfuls of fat in the pan; add one-half cupful of hot milk and one cupful of corn; cook until soft; if cooked corn is used it will not need as long cooking. Season with salt, pepper and paprika and serve on a hot platter around the bacon.

Prune Pudding.—Take one cupful of ground uncooked prunes, one-half cupful of sugar and when well mixed add two well beaten eggs, three cupfuls of milk, one-half teaspoonful of orange extract and one thick slice of buttered bread. Cut the bread in small dice and stir into the custard. Bake slowly until the custard is set and the bread is brown. This takes an hour and a quarter in a slow oven to cook the prunes.

Poached Eggs With Cheese Sauce.—The thrifty housewife who has packed her eggs when the price was at its lowest will now be able to have egg dishes and not feel that she is extravagant. For three eggs and three slices of toast make one cupful of cream sauce, using two tablespoonfuls of butter, the same of flour and one cupful of milk with seasoning to taste. Add one-half cupful of grated cheese and stir until the cheese is melted. Break the eggs into salted water and poach them until of the desired consistency. Dip the edges of well toasted bread into hot water, arrange on individual plates, butter and pour over the sauce, then place the well-drained egg on each. If preferred the egg may be placed first and the sauce poured over it.

Tasty Sandwich Filling.—Add two tablespoonfuls of cold water gradually to three tablespoonfuls of peanut butter to make it smooth enough to spread. Beat until creamy and add two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup. Mix thoroughly and spread on thin slices of bread.

Nellie Maxwell

"Sweetest Lady" in Demand.

The "sweetest" woman in the world is in West Virginia, according to a Charleston (W. Va.) architect. He found her on top of the old courthouse building. The "lady" is an iron statue, its interior used as a hive for bees which gained access through a hole in the arm. Now everybody, including the city, is claiming ownership of the statue because of the honey in it.

Old Stuff.

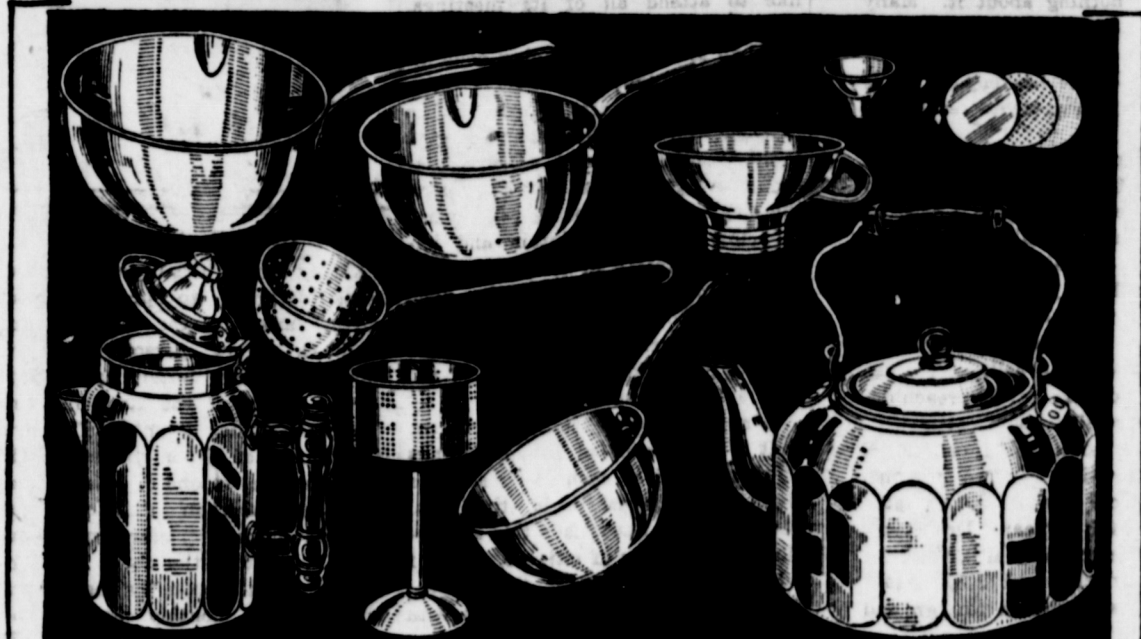
"Girls of today are not what their mothers were."

"That's old stuff."

"Yes, older than you think. I'm reading from a magazine dated 1845."

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Sent Prepaid Parcel Post for Only 25 Trade Marks and \$2.95 in Cash

SMASHING offer! A chance to get eight big pieces of pure Aluminum cheaper than you thought you would ever be able to secure an Aluminum Set any place. Look at these pieces—4-Quart Beautifully Paneled Tea Kettle, a 6-Cup Beautifully Paneled Coffee Percolator, Sauce Pans—the very things you need most. AND EACH PIECE PURE ALUMINUM OF FINE QUALITY!

Here is the way you get this set. Go to any one of the dealers whose name appears below and buy enough soap to get 25 trade marks. Or possibly you may have 25 trade marks in your house right now. We have made it very easy. 10 or more trade marks may be taken from Export Borax or White Naptha and the balance to make up the 25 trade marks can be taken up from Grandma's Powdered Soap or Oval Pearl Soap.

Then, when you have the 25 trade marks, send them with your check or money order for \$2.95 cash to the Globe Soap Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and we will send you at once by parcel post, prepaid, the Splendid 8 Piece Set of Aluminum.

The Complete Set Consists of

A beautifully paneled 4-Quart Tea Kettle and a 6-Cup Paneled Coffee Percolator—two exceptionally finished pieces, with the spouts welded and not seamed. These pieces are never found in cheap Aluminum ware offers. In addition there are three Sauce Pans (1 quart, 1 1/2 quart and 2 quart). Then there is a Strainer Funnel with five distinct uses. It can be used as (1) a one-pint Dipper, (2) Fruit Funnel, (3) Fruit Funnel with Strainer, (4) Spout Funnel, (5) Spout Funnel with Strainer. Also a good sized Strainer Ladle, a real kitchen necessity.

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375,000 Circulation



CHAPTER I.

When Johnnie comes marching home again.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll give him a hearty welcome then.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
The men with cheers, the boys with shouts.
The ladies they will all turn out.
And we'll all feel gay, when Johnnie comes marching home again!

The old man and the little boy, his grandson, sat together in the shade of the big walnut tree in the front yard, watching the "Decoration Day Parade," as it passed up the long street; and when the last of the veterans was out of sight the grandfather murmured the words of the tune that came drifting back from the now distant band at the head of the procession.

"Did you, Grandpa?" the boy asked.
"Did I what?"
"Did I all feel gay when the army got home?"

"It didn't get home all at once, precisely," the grandfather explained. "When the war was over I suppose we felt relieved, more than anything else."

"You didn't feel so gay when the war was, though, I guess!" the boy ventured.

"I guess we didn't."
"Were you scared, Grandpa? Were you ever scared the Johnnies would win?"

"No. We weren't ever afraid of that."
"Well, weren't you ever scared yourself, Grandpa? I mean when you were in a battle."

"Oh, yes; I was." The old man laughed. "Scared plenty!"
"I don't see why," the boy said promptly. "I wouldn't be scared in a battle."

"Wouldn't you?"
"Course not! Grandpa, why don't you march in the Decoration Day parade? Wouldn't they let you?"

"I'm not able to march any more. Too short of breath and too shaky in the legs and too blind."

"I wouldn't care," said the boy. "I'd be in the parade anyway, if I was you."



"I Wouldn't Care," said the boy. "I'd Be in the Parade Anyway, if I Was You."

If I'd been in your place, Grandpa, and they'd let me be in that parade, I'd been right up by the band. Look, Grandpa! Watch me, Grandpa! This is the way I'd be, Grandpa.

He rose from the garden bench where they sat, and gave a complex imitation of what had most appealed to him as the grandeur of the procession, his prancing legs simulating those of the horse of the grand marshal, while his upper parts rendered the drums and bugles of the band, as well as the officers and privates of the militia company which had been a feature of the parade. The only thing he left out was the detachment of veterans.

"Putty-boom! Putty-boom! Putty-boom-boom-boom!" he vociferated, as the drums—and then as the bugles: "Ta, ta, ra, tara!" He addressed his restive legs: "Whoa, there, you Whitey! Gee! Haw! Git up!" Then, waving an imaginary sword: "Column right! Farward march! Halt! Carry arms!" He "carried arms," "showed arms," and returned to his seat.

"That'd be me, Grandpa. That's the way I'd do." And as the grandfather nodded, seeming to agree, a thought recently dismissed returned to the mind of the composite procession and he asked:

"Well, why weren't you ever afraid the Johnnies would whip the Unions, Grandpa?"

"Oh, we knew they didn't."
"I guess so." The boy laughed disdaintfully, thinking question satisfactorily answered.

ole Johnnies couldn't whip a flea! They didn't know how to fight any at all, did they, Grandpa?"

"Oh, yes, they did!"
"What?" The boy was astounded.

"Weren't they all just reg'lar ole cowards, Grandpa?"

"No," said the grandfather. "They were pretty fine soldiers."

"They were? Well, they ran away whenever you began shootin' at 'em, didn't they?"

"Sometimes they did, but most times they didn't. Sometimes they fought like wildcats—and sometimes we were the ones that ran away."

"But the Johnnies were bad men, weren't they, Grandpa?"

"No."

The boy's forehead, customarily vacant, showed some little vertical shadows, produced by a struggle to think. "Well, but—" he began slowly.

"Listen, Grandpa, listen here! You said—you said you never got scared the ole Johnnies were goin' to win."

"They did win pretty often," said the grandfather. "They won a good many battles."

"I mean, you said you never got scared they'd win the war."

"No, we were never afraid of that."

"Well, but if they were good men and fought like wildcats, Grandpa, and kept winning battles and everything, how could that be? How could you help bein' scared they'd win the war?"

The grandfather's feeble eyes twinkled brightly. "Why, we knew they couldn't, Ramsey."

At this, the little vertical shadows on Ramsey's forehead became more pronounced, for he had succeeded in thinking. "Well, they didn't know they couldn't, did they?" he argued. "They thought they were goin' to win, didn't they?"

"Yes; I guess they did. But you see they were wrong."

"Well, but—" Ramsey struggled. "Listen! Listen here, Grandpa! Well, anyway, if they never got scared we'd win, and nobody got scared they'd win—well, I don't see—"

"You don't see what?"

But Ramsey found himself unable to continue his concentration. "Oh, nothin' much," he murmured.

"I see." And his grandfather laughed again. "You mean: If the Johnnies felt just as sure of winning the war as we did and kept winning battles, why shouldn't we ever have had any doubts we were going to win? That's it, isn't it?"

"I guess so, Grandpa."

"Well, I think it was mostly because we were certain that we were right."

"I see," said Ramsey. "The Johnnies knew they were on the side of the devil." But at this, the grandfather's laugh was louder than it had been before, and Ramsey looked hurt. "Well, you can laugh if you want to! He objected in an aggrieved voice. "Anyway, the Sunday school sup'intendent told us when people knew they were on the devil's side they always—"

"I dare say, I dare say," the old man interrupted, a little impatiently. "But in this world mighty few people think they're on the devil's side, Ramsey. The South thought the devil was on our side, you see."

"Well, that kind o' mixes it all up more'n ever."

"Suppose you look at it this way: The South was fighting for what it believed to be its right to be a country by itself; but we were fighting for Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." There's the reason we had the certain knowledge that we were going to win the war. How plain and simple it is!"

Ramsey didn't think so. He had begun to feel bored by the conversation, and to undergo the oppression he usually suffered in school. The earnest old voice of the veteran was only a sound in the boy's ears.

"Boom—!" The veterans had begun to fire their cannon on the crest of the low hill, out at the cemetery; and from a little way down the street came the rat-a-tat of a toy drum and sounds of a life played exuberantly. A file of children in cocked hats made of newspapers came marching importantly up the sidewalk under the maple shade trees; and in advance, upon a velocipede, rode a tin-sworded personage, shrieking incessant commands but not concerning himself with whether or not any military obedience was thereby obtained. Here was a revivifying effect upon young Ramsey; his sluggard eyelids opened electrically; he leaped to his feet and, abandoning his grandfather without preface or apology, sped across the lawn and out of the gate, charging headlong upon the commander of the headlong.

"You get off that velocipede, Wesley Bender!" he bellowed. "You gimme that sword! What rights you got to go bein' captain o' my army, I'd like to know! Who got up this army, in the first place, I'd like to know! I did, myself, yester'dy afternoon, and you

get back in line or I won't let you b'long to it at all!"

The pretender succumbed; he instantly dismounted, being out-shouted and overawed. On foot he took his place in the ranks, while Ramsey became sternly vociferous: "In-tention, company! Farward march! Column right! Right-shoulder arms! Halt! Farward march. Carry arms—"

The army went trudging away under the continuous but unheeded fire of orders, and presently disappeared round a corner, leaving the veteran chuckling feebly under his walnut tree and alone with the empty street. All trace of what he had said seemed to have been wiped from the grandson's mind; but memory has curious ways. Ramsey had understood not a fifth nor a tenth of his grandfather's talk, and already he had "forgotten" all of it—yet not only were there many, many times in the boy's later life when, without ascertainable cause, he would remember words and sentences spoken by the grandfather, though the listener, half-drowsily, had heard but the sound of an old, earnest voice—and even the veteran's meaning finally took on a greater definiteness till it became, in the grandson's thoughts, something clear and bright and beautiful that he knew without being just sure where or how he had learned it.

CHAPTER II

Ramsey Milholland sat miserably in school, his conscious being consisting principally of a dull hate. Torpor was a little dispersed during a fifteen-minute interval of "Music," when he and all the other pupils in the large room of the "Five B. Grade" sang repeatedly fractions of what they enunciated as "The Star Spangled Banner"; but afterward he relapsed into the low spirits and animosity natural to anybody during enforced confinement under instruction. No alleviation was accomplished by an invader's temporary usurpation of the teacher's platform, a brisk and unsympathetically cheerful young woman mounting thereon to "teach German."

For a long time mathematics and German had been about equally repulsive to Ramsey, who found himself daily in the compulsory presence of both; but he was gradually coming to regard German with the greater horror, because, after months of patient mental resistance, he at last began to comprehend that the German language has sixteen special and particular ways of using the German article corresponding to that flexible bit of a word so easily managed in English—the "What in the world was the use of having sixteen ways of doing a thing that could just as well be done in one? If the Germans had contented themselves with insisting upon sixteen useless variations for infrequent words, such as hippopotamus, for instance, Ramsey might have thought the affair unreasonable but not necessarily vicious—it would be easy enough to avoid talking about a hippopotamus if he ever had to go to Germany. But the fact that the Germans picked out a and the and many other little words in use all the time, and gave every one of them sixteen forms, and expected Ramsey Milholland to learn this dizzying uselessness down to the last crotchety detail, with "When to employ Which" as a nausea to prepare for the final convulsion when one didn't use Which, because it was an "Exception"—there was a fashion of making easy matters hard that was merely hellish.

The teacher was strict but enthusiastic; she told the children, over and over, that the German was a beautiful language, and her face always had a glow when she said this. At such times the children looked patient; they supposed it must be so, because she was an adult and their teacher; and they believed her with the same manner of believing which those of them who went to Sunday school used there when the Sunday school teachers were pushed into explanation of various matters set forth in the Old Testament, or gave reckless descriptions of heaven. That is to say, the children did not challenge or deny; already they had been driven into habits of resignation and were passing out of the age when childhood is able to reject adult nonsense.

Ramsey Milholland did not know whether the English language was beautiful or not; he never thought about it. Moreover, though his deeper inwardly hated "German," he liked his German teacher, and it was pleasant to look at her when that glow came upon her face.

Sometimes, too, there were moments of relaxation in her class, when she would stop the lesson and tell the children about Germany: What a beautiful, good country it was, so trim and orderly, with such pleasant customs, and all the people sensible, energetic and healthy. There was "Music" again in the German class, which was another alleviation; though it was the same old "Star Spangled Banner" over again. Ramsey was tired of the song and tired of "My Country 'Tis of Thee"; they were bored, but it was amusing to sing them in German. In German they sounded "sort o' funny," so he didn't mind this bit of the day's work.

Half an hour later there arrived his supreme trial of this particular morning. Arithmetic then being the order of business before the house, he was sent alone to the blackboard, supposedly to make lucid the proper reply to a fatal conundrum in decimals, and under the glare and focus of the whole room he breathed heavily and itched everywhere; his brain at once became sheer hash. He consumed as much time as possible in getting the terms of the problem stated in chalk; then, affecting to be critical of his own handwriting, erased what he had done and carefully wrote it again. After

that he erased half of it, slowly retraced figures, and stepped back as if to see whether perspective improved their appearance. Again he lifted the eraser.

"Ramsey Milholland!"
"Ma'am?"
"Put down that eraser!"
"Yes'm, I just thought—"

Sharply bidden to get forward with his task, he explained in a feeble voice that he had first to tie a shoestring and stooped to do so, but was not permitted. Miss Ridgely tried to stimulate him with hints and suggestion; found him, so far as decimals went, mere protoplasm, and, wondering how so helpless a thing could live, summoned to the board little Dora Yocum, the star of the class, whereupon Ramsey moved toward his seat.

"Stand still, Ramsey! You stay right where you are and try to learn something from the way Dora does it."

The class giggled, and Ramsey stood, but learned nothing. His conspicuousness was unendurable, because all of his schoolmates naturally found more entertainment in watching him than in following the performance of the capable Dora.

Instructed to watch every figure chalked up by the mathematical wonder, his eyes, grown sadder, were unable to remove themselves from the part in her hair at the back of her head, where two little braids began their separate careers to end in a couple of blue-and-red-checked bits of ribbon, one upon each of her thin shoulder blades. His sensations clogged his intellect; he suffered from unsought notoriety, and hated Dora Yocum; most of all he hated her busy little shoulder blades.

He had to be "kept in" after school; and when he was allowed to go home he averted his eyes as he went by the house where Dora lived. She was out in the yard, eating a doughnut, and he knew it; but he had passed the age when it is just as permissible to throw a rock at a girl as at a boy; and stifling his normal inclinations, he walked sturdily on, though he indulged himself so far as to engage in a murmured conversation with one of the familiar spirits dwelling somewhere within him. "Pfa!" said Ramsey to himself—or himself to Ramsey, since it is difficult to say which was which. "Pfa! Think she's smart, don't she?"

Well, I guess she does, but she ain't! "I hate her, don't you?"

"You bet your life I hate her!"

"Teacher's Pet, that's what I call her!"

"Well, that's what I call her, too, don't I?" "Well, I do; that's all she is, anyway—dirty ole Teacher's Pet!"

(To be continued)

All at Sea.

"That new family next door will soon be getting on Mrs. Jibway's nerves."

"Are they disagreeable?"
"No, but she can't find out what their income is."

"That's nothing to worry about."
"You don't understand. She's bound to have a talking point."

It Pays to Advertise.

A western evangelist makes a practice of painting religious lines on rocks and fences along public highways. One ran: "What will you do when you die?"

Came an advertising man and painted under it:
"Use Delta Oil. Good for burns."—American Legion Weekly.

Footprints.

"The poet says great men leave footprints in the sands of time."

"There are different kinds of footprints," rejoined Senator Sorghum, thoughtfully. "Some we observe in the hope to follow them, and others we inspect like detectives looking for clues."

In This Age.

Young Woman (entering office)—Father, dear, can't you come over to have dinner with me and my husband?

Papa—Your husband? Are you married?

Young Lady—Why, yes. Don't you read the paper, papa.—London Mail.

The Laws and the Lawyers.

"Do you think that constantly making more laws improves men's morals?"

"I don't undertake to say as to morals," replied Senator Sorghum; "but it sharpens their minds. The more laws we make the smarter the lawyers appear to become."



AGREED FOR ONCE

Mrs. Pester—In matters of importance the wisest men are the best men.

Her Husband—Sure! I've noticed it at weddings the best man is the wisest guy.

Fair Exchange.

"Young man," said the elderly gentleman sternly, "this is a day-old paper you've sold me. Do you know what may happen to you if you cultivate habits of deception?"

"Can dat stuff," retorted the newsboy. "Dis is a ten-year-old nickel you handed me, but I'm a sport and I ain't kickin'."—Legion of Honor.

M'CUMBER FAVORS SOLDIERS' BONUS

BILL FOR SUCH COMPENSATION IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE PASSED IN SPRING.

CONGRESS CHANGES ITS MIND

Where the Money for the Payments Is to Come From No One Can Say Yet—Many Service Men Don't Ask It.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington. — Senator McCumber, the new chairman of the finance committee of the senate, is said to be in favor of a soldiers' bonus. A bonus almost unquestionably will be passed some time in the spring. Congress itself will be obliged by the very circumstances in the case to provide the means to pay the money.

Prior to the time that the late Senator Penrose had recovered sufficiently from his earlier illness to attend the sessions of the senate, Senator McCumber acted as chairman of the finance committee and it was he who presided in the committee-room at the time that hearings were held on adjusted compensation for the veterans of the great war. At that time the senator perhaps was not particularly keen for the bonus and other senators were in a more advanced state of opposition. Congress, however, finally made up its mind that the cash bonus must be provided, but the President interposed a reluctant objection and Uncle Sam's cash register was not called upon to ring.

Now things are different. There was great activity on the part of the former soldiers' representatives here in Washington. They proved, or maintained they proved, that the great majority of American citizens were in favor of the bonus, and so bonus it is to be, although just where the money to make the payments is to come from not even Mr. Mellon can suggest. Congress must do the suggesting and the providing, if it can provide.

Where to Get the Money?

It has been said definitely that bonus payments cannot be made to depend upon the debt payments made by foreign nations, for nobody knows when these payments are to begin, or when they can begin. Some other means must be found. What are they to be?

Some way will be found out of it, of course, but whether it will be a satisfactory way or not from the viewpoint of the real financiers of the land, it is of course impossible to say. The fact stands that the bonus bill is to be passed, and the former soldiers will get their checks. This perhaps is all-sufficient unto the immediate occasion of desire for the money, but it is not sufficient unto the necessity of the creation of a fund from which the money may be drawn.

Former service men are split in opinion on the wisdom, the justice and the propriety of asking Uncle Sam to pay the bonus. Unquestionably the majority of the men who served think they deserve the money and in a way unquestionably they do deserve it, but the fact remains that some men who fought do not think and cannot be made to think that any man should ask for a bonus in cash because he was willing to serve in the time of his land's need.

The argument which has been advanced and which still is being advanced by the veterans who are proponents of the bonus is one hard to meet. Everybody knows what it is and everybody admits that human nature seemingly justifies the former soldiers in asking that something be done to "even up things." Hundreds of thousands of Americans of fighting age and of fighting physique drew big pay in civil life while their brothers were drawing little pay in the fighting life.

Favored by Unpreparedness Men.

There is one rather curious thing to be found in this whole bonus business. Those members of congress who most strongly were opposed to anything like preparedness for war and who were instrumental in preventing preparedness, are now in considerable numbers to be found among the most earnest advocates of cash payments to the men who served. This is, so to speak, curious because it seems to prove in a way that these men are beginning to feel that they were responsible in part for the ills which came to our soldier forces in the camps in this country, and on the battlefields of Europe.

Unpreparedness cost the lives of thousands upon thousands of American soldiers, and of course multiplied the names on the lists of the wounded. Military students and even laymen know today that if we had been even partially prepared for a war that it was known must come, the casualty lists would have been just about half the length to which they were drawn out by unpreparedness. So in this it may be found one reason why some congressmen are anxious today to do something for the service men, and especially for the wounded ones.

Official Receptions Resumed.

President and Mrs. Harding have given their first official reception of 1922, an affair tendered to the members of the foreign embassies and legations accredited to Washington. The New Year's day reception, which

was really the first great affair, was an entirely public reception.

At the reception to the foreign ambassadors, ministers, and the members of their staffs there were present for the first time in four years representatives of Germany and Austria. So far as outward appearances were concerned, there was no difference in the tone of welcome given to these gentlemen and their wives from that of the welcome given to the representatives of nations with whom the United States was associated in the war to overcome Germany and Austria. Peace is peace and diplomacy can give no recognition to past differences when diplomacy is represented at a social affair.

The official reception to the ambassadors was the first one given in Washington since 1914, for while the Wilson administration continued its official receptions to the members of congress, the judges of the district and the officers of the army and navy up to the day that the United States entered into the war, it had discontinued the ambassadorial receptions because of the fact that while France and England and Belgium and Italy were at war with Germany and Austria, it would have been an exceedingly difficult thing to get them together in the White House parlors without causing constraint, coolness and perhaps something worse.

Refreshments Not Served.

President and Mrs. Harding went back to the Roosevelt days for certain arrangements for the four great winter receptions. When Mr. Taft came into office he made changes in the manner of holding these affairs and when Mr. Wilson came in he made further changes. One of the changes which the Taft administration made, and which was adopted by the Wilson administration, probably was much to the liking of the guests, for Mr. and Mrs. Taft set forth a bountiful supply of refreshments for the guests.

This year there are no refreshments and there is reason for the deprivation as there was in the Roosevelt day. President and Mrs. Roosevelt did not like to curtail in any way their invitation lists and the result was that there were enormous crowds at each one of the four great receptions, a fact which prevented the serving of refreshments because of the crowding of the guests into every nook and corner of the big rooms.

It was the custom in the Roosevelt days to invite everybody to each of the four receptions. Mr. and Mrs. Harding are bent on what might be called an enlarged heart hospitality. They have adopted the Roosevelt plan and seemingly everybody who was invited to the first reception is to be invited to all of the other receptions. The President and Mrs. Harding have made one change in the custom which prevailed in all the other administrations. Hereafter the President and his wife will have in the receiving line with them one representative of the cabinet, who will be accompanied, of course, by his wife.

Cabinet Members in Receiving Line.

In the old days the only man in the receiving line was the President himself. His wife had with her the wife of each member of the cabinet. At the reception to the foreign representatives the only persons in the receiving line with the President and his wife were Secretary of State and Mrs. Hughes.

The reason for selecting the secretary of state and his wife for this honor at this reception is apparent. The secretary of state's office deals with foreign affairs and the representatives of foreign countries were the guests on the occasion.

When the reception to the members of the senate and the house of representatives is given, it is probable that Vice-President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge and Speaker Gillett and Mrs. Gillett will be present in the receiving line. When the judiciary reception is given Attorney General and Mrs. Daugherty, if she is then sufficiently recovered in health to attend, probably will have place in the line of reception with the President and Mrs. Harding. Secretary of War Weeks and Mrs. Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby and Mrs. Denby will receive with the President and his wife on the occasion of the army and navy reception.

The Amphibious Bus.

Residents of Marseilles were astounded not long ago to see a queer looking omnibus with seven passengers and chauffeur lumber through the heart of the city on caterpillar wheels, amble down the beach and make off across the surface of the Roucas-Blanc basin of the harbor. It was the amphibious omnibus invented by Leon Foenquinos, an engineer of the higher school of aeronautics in Paris. If Mr. Foenquinos will continue the work into the field of his specialty and add wings to the hull of the tractor, what a queer creature it will be!

Obliging Is Right.

Gentleman Mike—Pardon me, sir, but have you seen a policeman anywhere around?

Obliging Citizen—No, indeed. Gentleman Mike—Then may I trouble you to let me have your watch, pocket-book and perhaps that rather nice little stickpin, too?

Too Much.

"Yes, I am suing him for breach of promise. My heart is broken. My mother, her heart is broken. My lawyer—"

"Don't tell me his heart is affected."

General College News

Dr. Allen A. Stockdale, who is now delivering a series of evangelistic addresses to the students of Berea College, wrote the following beautiful tribute after his arrival at Boone Tavern on January 28:

Berea

She is wisdom, clearly calling
To the hungry minds of youth,
Speaking with an understanding
Of the living, growing truth—
Berea!

She is culture, grace and manners,
Gentle mistress of the hills,
By her genial smile, so charming
Youth romantic, dreams and thrills.
Berea.

She is pure and true religion,
Deepest impulse for the right
Thru her Christ the God incarnate
Comes revealed in love and light.
Berea.

She is life and free from shadow—
Open, so that men may read.
Counting faith and hope her treasures
Rich in virtue, safe in deed.
Berea.

She is service, heart unselfish,
She is doing what she can
Not to save herself, but rather
Serve the Son of God thru man.
Berea.

Allen A. Stockdale
Boone Tavern
January 28, 1922.

NO-TOBACCO LEAGUE

The No-Tobacco League was delighted by a no-tobacco solo Sunday afternoon by Mr. Dick. Other numbers on the program were also good, and everyone felt amply repaid for coming. The next meeting will be held February 12 in the Parish House at 3:30. Everyone invited.

BASKETBALL

Berea Secondary Varsity

vs.

Cumberland College

2:30 p. m.

Monday, February 6th, admission 15 cents. Cumberland's first visit; let's give them a royal welcome at the Tabernacle by your hearty cooperation.

Normal School

Tuesday, January 24, at the chapel hour, members of the Senior Class represented the Normal Faculty. The seniors were imitating the faculty at a "Faculty Meeting." Minutes of the last faculty meeting were read and many interesting things discussed. It was a very enjoyable chapel exercise for the entire student body of the Normal School. Some of the seniors were clever enough to get some of the clothes of the persons they were to represent. The full-back of the football team was wearing the coach's hat, whom he was impersonating.

The basketball season for the Normal School has been a successful one thus far. On Monday, January 30, the Foundation School was defeated by the Tutors. The game was exceedingly interesting from the first moments of play. The Foundation boys were in the lead by a small margin for some time. It usually takes the Normal School team several minutes to get the wheels going just right, especially when the girls are not present at the game.

The Foundation School should be commended on their basketball team this year. It is probably the best team they have ever had. All the players are good sports and play the game with a snap.

Score, Normal 17, Foundation 13.

The Academy

A DAY IN MID-ATLANTIC

By Joseph M. Pierce, Berea Academy
The U. S. S. Zeelandia was "rolling right along"—or tumbling, rather. Every one, even seasick passengers, slept peacefully, profoundly. We were in mid-Atlantic, more than fifteen hundred miles from anywhere—but what did that matter? Nobody was sufficiently worried to be awake, but each seasick, homesick lad was in his individual corner of Shut-Eye Town, each one dreaming, dreaming. There was John Anderson, who had been perhaps the sickest man in the regiment going over; there was Arthur Thompson, whose usually sweet disposition threatened to collapse under the combined attack of seasickness and mumps. On the right, on the left, above and below, the men lay sleeping.

Of what did they dream? Of French rest camps and muddy hikes, of the last farewell at Pauillac, of their own fair hills and spacious skies, of the happy firesides and the loved ones who would meet them with outstretched arms and smiling

faces, when—

Creak! There was a rattling of messkits, a thudding of fallen canteens, a general chorus of groans, grunts, and disjointed exclamations, as the men grabbed their belongings and sought to steady themselves in their swaying bunks. I had just been contentedly enjoying a stroll in the old Kentucky hills, when—Creak! The mighty boat gave a tremendous lurch, and ouch! something landed exactly on my nose! I raised my head and opened my eyes in time to see my drinking cup disappear under Proctor's bunk. What became of that cup I am unable to tell you; all I know is that I never saw it again, and that the supply sergeant checked it against me when I was discharged.

We tried to settle back in our bunks and several times almost succeeded, but just about the time we were ready to sleep, the boat would give another lurch and postpone sleep indefinitely.

This was between four and five o'clock in the morning, which, as everybody knows, is the best time in the morning for real "honest-to-goodness" sleep, and we hated to give up our chance at it, but we had it to do. Clearly seeing that sleep was out of the question, we lay and told yarns, when we did not have to give too much attention to holding on to our bunks. The storm continued, with varying intensity all day, so we had ample time to tell all the tales we knew, or to talk of serious things if we felt so disposed—not many did that, of course.

However, we could not stay in our bunks all day, and so arose about eight o'clock and staggered, lurched, or tumbled into the mess hall. Here we found ourselves doing all the calisthenic exercises in the course of a minute or two. Our tables had become useless and had been removed that we might have more room to perform. We had bushels of food, conveying our food to our mouths. Frequently a sup of coffee that had started straight to a fellow's mouth was seized with a sudden impulse to go to the right or the left and departed thither, leaving the would-be drinker to smack a dry mouth. It was so with other foods; they left us unceremoniously and without warning, but the soup and coffee drinkers were the worst sufferers. Any one who was not himself too busy might laugh at the other fellow.

This performance, which I have so briefly and inadequately described, was repeated, with slight variations, the two following meals and you may imagine that things were considerably "mussed up" by the time we had completed performance number three. Pools of soup or coffee, or both, broken china, scraps of bread and armies of navy beans, together with various odds and ends, including eating utensils, littered the floor. On most of the uniforms could be seen the unmistakable evidence of the wanderings of misdirected food. This last mentioned fact was hard on the pride of a lot of folks—fellows who had just donned new "O.D." with the fond expectation of making a favorable impression on certain very impressionable folks back home.

Still there was little harm done beyond the general disarrangement of the mess hall and the litter made there. In two hours everything was again spick and span from stem to stern and the U. S. S. Zeelandia was tumbling right along as if nothing unusual had happened.

IMPORTANCE OF LATIN

The importance of Latin needs to be explained, just as the need of any other kind of education needs to be explained. Why should red-blooded boys and girls turn aside from the active pursuits of life to study under tutors and professors, year after year? Plenty of men like Horace Greeley and Wm. Dean Howells have skipped high school and college and still done more for the world than most college graduates and doctors of Philosophy.

The answer is that men like Horace Greeley studied by themselves and so got the training and the information which school work is supposed to give. Others could do the same, but we are not all as smart and as determined as Horace Greeley, and so need tutors and professors to give us our start. No doubt the sooner a man can learn the art of study, and master the tools of scholarship, and become an independent scholar—a self-starter—the better. Many students grow stale and dependent and lose their initiative by staying in school too long.

But if you are in school, what shall you study?

First of all the things that will help you to keep on learning, like reading, and the use of language (grammar), and the beginnings of Home Science, Agriculture and the use of tools. And at the same time the things that stretch your mind and stir you up, like history and some elementary science, as Physical Ge-

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, James M. Reinhardt, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Berea, Kentucky.

January 28, 1922

Dear Alumni Friends:

Last week I received a letter from the editor of The Citizen requesting that I contribute something to the Alumni Page. The letter had traveled to Central Africa and back again to Berea. Only a few days after the letter reached me the same request came over the telephone. So with this double reminder of my duty before me, I must heed.

For two years following my graduation, while waiting for my future husband to finish his Theological course, I taught in a country school.

We were married in May, 1912, and sailed for Belgian Congo in July of the same year. At present we are spending our second furlough in Berea. At least I, with our two children, Margaret and Billy, are here. Mr. Washburn is spending most of his time trying to find other folks who would like to go to Congo.

We hope to meet many of our Alumni friends here at Commencement time. Very soon thereafter we expect to return to our home.

Some folks are not very enthusiastic about missions and missionaries. A young American, who was employed in the diamond mines not far from our mission, was taken seriously ill. The doctor told him that he must go to the mission hospital for an operation. His reply was: "I'll just die here. If I have to live with those long-faced missionaries for a month, I would rather die." But finally he went. While convalescing he did some much needed mechanical work for the mission. He became interested in doing some repair work for which the missionaries were not trained. In fact, he was so well contented that it was only after he was able to participate in a lively game of tennis each afternoon, that his company decided to call him back to his job. He went, and his opinion as again expressed, was: "Why, they are the happiest, jolliest lot of folks I've ever seen."

Our latch string is always out in case there be some who should wish to make us a visit. I will give some directions as to how to find us. Take a train to New York, (How simple!) then a steamer to Antwerp

and then shows by his discourse that he got out of it what the boy who makes tables and breeds stock could never do, which are we to believe, what he says or what he does?

Still further, one good witness cannot discredit Latin, if there are just as good witnesses who believe in it. Possibly one can look so long at the tools that "frame pictures" and "put on patches" as to forget that marvelous tool, the pen, that most skillful member of the body whose product is convincing speech.

The fact is, one great purpose of education is to reveal the abilities of boys and girls. Every boy has a right, therefore, to be tried out both on the "care of forests" and the care of his speech thru Latin, and how shall a boy study "trees" when the names and the terms are in Latin? He must pause to learn terms whose very letters give their meaning to the Latin student, and the barrier is the same with the study of "birds, fishes and insects." The path thru the sciences thru college is strewn with serious obstacles for the one who knows no Latin, and even Social Science is no exception. Look at it, *socius, fellow; scio, know. Knowing your fellow.*

The path to forceful, eloquent English was no whit shorter or easier for Abraham Lincoln than for Gladstone or Roosevelt with their Latin and Greek. Few boys and girls today would take Lincoln's regimen for English rather than Roosevelt's way by Latin declensions and conjugations. No one has a right to say that a path is of no use because some have come by another, nor has one a right to say to the youth of any region, your path in life is to be that of the farm and home. Noble and useful as their services are, the farm and the home will be better if the speech and the life there are richer, even thru Latin.

Not the "culture" of reading the translation of a Latin author, but the culture and light of life that come from seeing that comfort is *com-fortis*, brave with one—that culture is the right of boys and girls, and it may be the duty of a school to have them try for it. If a boy or girl is going thru academy or high school—four years of study—and if the Latin is rightly taught, there is no study that may open up the doors of knowledge, of power and of enjoyment as may Latin.

The writer's strong contention, however, is not that every boy or girl should take Latin or French or

ography. Then you must learn the things that will help you to be a useful citizen, to earn your living and help others. Here come Arithmetic and a larger study of Home Science and things that bear on your life-work and your power and responsibility as a voter. These things pretty nearly fill a high school course, and the person who is really started in these will be reading and studying all his life. Graduation is not an end, but a "commencement" of independent study. The chief reason for not taking Latin in high school, however, is that there are few high school teachers who know how to teach Latin.

But if one is going to study beyond the high school, he should seriously consider Latin. Latin is not for everybody, but it is highly important for a select few. It does give, when rightly taught to the right kind of students, a kind of mental development, that can hardly be gained by any other study. It is an immense help in any advanced study of science, history or literature. And anybody who proposes to be a real leader and a user of the world's resources of learning wants to know the meaning of the ever recurring Latin quotations—*E pluribus unum, Vincit qui patitur, Ne plus ultra, Sine qua non*, and a thousand others.

And if one is to study Latin, he should begin it, if possible, in early years. Every teacher should be on the watch, like "Domie," in "The Bonnie Briar Bush," to discover the "lad 'o parts" who has it in him to be a scholar, and get that boy into some academy where Latin is taught by a teacher who knows his business.

—A Friend of Learning and Boys

WERE "THIRTEEN YEARS" OF LATIN WORTH-WHILE?

Certainly. How otherwise might boys and girls be warned of the waste and loss in taking the study, for only those who know Latin would be competent to speak about it. Those who spend their learning years in making "tables, chairs, looms," or in putting on "invisible patches" could not perform the public service of telling us well what is good for boys and girls. Nor could they swing the terms "strenuously," "eminently," "declensionally," "negligibly," "fallacious," "infallible," with such certainty and effect. But how are those who are to render this service of warning to be found? Who knows what boy must take Latin to do it?

Moreover, if one who has taken Latin says that his time was wasted

From Antwerp a boat sails for Matadi—the Congo port—every six weeks. You should embark several hours before she is due to sail, for hundreds and hundreds of Belgian folk are always at the pier to see her off. As she moves off from the pier and you see that crowd waving goodbye to their friends and weeping, you will have a lonely feeling. You will wish that at least one were waving you a farewell. Three weeks brings you to Matadi, where you take another train. Ride from 6 a. m. until 6 p. m., or, if the train is late, until 10 p. m., and you will have traveled one hundred and twenty miles. Sleep at the hotel, but don't sleep too long. That same train leaves again at 6 a. m. If you do over sleep and the waiter asks you at your belated breakfast, "How will you have your egg?" You will be wise to reply as did another, "In my hand, please," and run for your train. Another long day of one hundred miles and travel by train is finished. The river journey of two weeks is delightful—if you have a good mosquito net to use at night.

The scenery is wonderful. If you tire of the ever-changing view of wooded hills and grassy plains, then look for crocodiles, hippos, monkeys, and beautiful birds, and you will be abundantly rewarded. Even the elephants may be curious enough to take a look at you, and then you will get a peep at them.

At the end of two weeks you will have traveled about nine hundred miles from the coast. You will have reached a mission station, but not our home. You have before you still some seventy miles by "Congo Pullman"—a hammock swung underneath a long pole carried by two strong men. Eight of these men will accompany you for three days, until you are within a mile of our home. There you will be met by probably eight hundred men, women, and children. Their bells, drums, whistles, and shouts will assure you of a welcome, but no greater than you will find, when gasping for breath after a ride so perilous, you are shown into the guest room of our home.

Sincerely yours,
Lillie Chrisman Washburn

New Store Opened to You!

On Main St., Berea, Ky.

For many years there has been a demand for an up-to-date hardware store in East Berea. We are pleased to inform you of a new firm in Berea which is meeting this demand. This new firm is Cornett & Dean, located in Berea Bank & Trust Co. Building, recently vacated by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

We are prepared to take care of your wants in light hardware, feeds and seeds. This is the time of year to supply your farm needs for spring. Let us help you.

Anything you need in groceries will be found in our grocery department on Main street, occupying both rooms, now owned by A. B. Cornett.

We promise you a new stock, new low prices and a continuous attention to your many wants.

We will be pleased to see you often. Come many times. It will be to your profit and enjoyment.

Yours to command,

CORNETT & DEAN

German—some will always have to miss the best things—but that those who do shall find them a worthy entrance into twentieth century living and service. It is not the Latin that needs abolishing, but the fifteenth century ways and ends of its teaching.

—A. W. Burr

THE PARABLE OF THE GARAGE MAN AND THE PLUMBER

Behold, a garage man required the services of a plumber. And when the plumber was come, he worked twenty minutes, smoked seventeen cigarettes, loafed three hours and charged the garage man Nine Dollars. Now the garage man was very wroth and even as he turned away after writing the check, the plumber stole Forty Dollars' worth of automobile accessories and departed and went his way. But when that the plumber had arrived home, and while he rejoiced at his excellent good fortune, he discovered that his tools were gone, for the garage man had stolen them and had left him not wherewithal to ply his trade.

Then the plumber rent his clothes and lifted up his voice and wept, and went forth to seek the garage man. And it came to pass that when he had travelled half the distance to the garage man's house, he lifted up his eyes and beheld the garage man advancing upon him in great wrath. And when the garage man drew nigh he opened his mouth and spake unto the plumber and chode with him saying, "Thou child of the Devil! Dost thou not tremble when thou beholdest me? Wherefore hast thou stolen mine accessories? Thou extortioner and robber!"

Then spake the plumber saying, "Extortioner and robber, thyself! Thou wouldst steal the handles from a pauper's coffin! Where are my tools which thou hast stolen?"

And they fell each upon the other and smote each other full sorely until both were black and blue and their breath was spent. Then sate they down in the street, and their hearts were softened. And the garage man said, "Let us sign an armistice and come to an understanding and make peace." And the plumber spat forth three teeth and a moiety of his tongue and answered him saying, "There is wisdom in thy words." And the garage man arose up and stood upon his sound leg and flung upon the plumber's neck and kissed him and said, "Yea, thou art a man after mine own heart. Let us covenant one with the other." And the plumber answered him saying, "Let it be as thou sayest."

And they covenanted together and owned all things in common, and the plumber who stole the accessories, became the partner and co-worker of the garage man who had stolen his tools.

Now in those days there abode in that town divers sharpers and gamblers and thieves and bootleggers and

real estate men, and when they learned that the garage man and the plumber had become partners, they hired a special train and loaded it with their gains and fled and departed from that town saying, "Yea, this is no place for a preacher's son. Let us flee lest we be robbed and our gains become a spoil unto this plumber and unto this garage man." And the people of that town saw them no more, but they all became servants of the plumber and the garage man. This parable sheweth that Fortune favoreth the wise.

—Alson Baker

To Worship God.

If there were no future—no judgment—nothing but this earthly life, and sheer extinction at the end of it, prayer might still be prompted by a sort of faith in a ruler of life—in a dispenser of its blessing; praise might now and then be suggested by occasional gratitude; but the greatest of all motives for worship, public and private, would not exist. As it is, we Christians adore our God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—if intelligently—we adore Him with a view of that vast eternity which is certainly before us, and compared with which the claims and occupations of all here are infinitely little. We try to learn in worship, as by God's grace we may, to tone the manners, the occupations, the mental and moral bearing which will engage us in the countless ages of life to come. —H. P. Liddon.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

trial of the new dominion government in good faith. If everything proves satisfactory and her fears are not realized—economic, religious and racial—a united Ireland may finally be secured. That would be the simplest solution of the problem and the one that England would like best. Many strong friends are rising among leading Irishmen in various parts of the world in favor of the new act of settlement.

Tanlac has the largest sale of any medicine in the world. Over Twenty Million bottles have been sold in six years. No other medicine has ever approached it as a seller. Berea Drug Co.

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